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THE REPUBLICAN.

Established 1869. BELLEFONTE PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914. Vol. 45 No. 33

THRILLING EXPERIENCES IN LEAVING WAR ZONE

Mrs. G. C. Butz and Sons, of State College, Robbed.

MISS OLEWINE SAILS

Interesting Letters Received this Week Describe Experiences in Getting Away from Germany—Due Home in About Two Weeks

Some thrilling experiences suffered by Centre Countians traveling through Europe when war was declared are related briefly in letters received at home in the last few days. Particularly gratifying to the family and Bellefonte friends of Miss Adeline Olewine were letters on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first to come from the European war zone, telling that she is safe and now on the ocean bound for home. She sailed on the 16th and will likely arrive in Bellefonte in about two weeks.

Mrs. George C. Butz, of State College, went through experiences in France which have made her seriously ill and fears are entertained by her home friends that she may never fully be restored from a completely shattered nervous condition. With her two sons Mrs. Butz has been abroad with the Stecker party, composed of Professor and Mrs. Stecker, Professor and Mrs. Runkle and Professor and Mrs. Crockett. They sailed for home on Monday, August 17th.

The Stecker party were in Paris when notices were posted warning Americans to leave the country at once if they desired avoiding being detained indefinitely in France. The party raced to the nearest port to sail on a boat due to leave at 9 o'clock in the morning. When they arrived at the dock it was to find a jam of several thousand tourists all clamoring to board the boat, which did not get away until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The crowd pushed and swayed in its endeavor to get nearer to the boat, and in the crush Mrs. Butz, who had not been at all well, fainted. This added to the excitement. Her two sons and others of the Stecker party assisted her as best they could, but in the excitement thieves made off with all the luggage of Mrs. Butz and her sons. One of the latter had an arm painfully cut. A hand-bag which Mrs. Butz had carried, was snatched from her as she lay unconscious and was never recovered. It contained her money, jewelry and other valuables.

The Stecker party finally abandoned all efforts to board the boat and returned to a hotel until the following day, Mrs. Butz and her sons being absolutely without anything in the shape of clothing other than that which they were wearing. The party managed to get away the day following and on Monday of this week they sailed for home. The receipt of a letter from Mrs. Butz by home friends at State College created the greatest anxiety as to her health. In her letter she referred to her shattered nervous condition and expressed the fear that she never would fully recover.

It was not until Tuesday that Mrs. John I. Olewine received the first letters from Miss Adeline Olewine, who had not been heard from since she cabled from Amsterdam for gold several weeks ago. Two letters came on that day and yesterday a third was received. An utter lack of word from Miss Olewine had caused no little anxiety at her home. Needless to say, the receipt of Tuesday's letters made possible the first good night's sleep Mrs. Olewine had experienced for weeks

The first letter from Miss Olewine was written from Amsterdam, on August 4th, on her arrival from Berlin, and was, in part, as follows:

"I suppose you know quite a little about the war situation over here, but I am sure you don't realize what we have to contend with. Have cabled home for more money for the reason that we can't use either our railroad or steamship tickets. Of course, the money will be refunded when we get back to New York, but that does not do us any good here.

"Haven't any idea when or how we will get home. It is a very serious proposition. Miss McComb (who is in charge of the party) is doing her very best, but we all are going to lose a lot of money, for we can't go on with our trip.

"I do not know whether you will get this letter or not, but thought I would feel better if I sent you some kind of word. Yesterday Miss McComb routed us out of bed early in the morning to go to the American Embassy and get passports and see what he advised us to do. He said 'Go at once, for after 12.30 o'clock tonight no trains will cross Germany except for military purposes.' So we left at 1.13 P. M. and should have gotten here about 7 P. M., but instead we got in at 5 A. M. today. We had a terrible time getting here, too. We had to stop at the border line and show our passports, then on a little farther we had to go through customs, and finally when we reached Amsterdam in a pouring rain we ran to our hotel only to find that they hadn't one room to give us, for we are a week ahead of time. So we went into the parlor and stretched out on chairs and the floor, expecting to stay until breakfast time, but Miss McComb hustled around and found some rooms at another hotel for us, so we are very comfortable, not in danger at all but very much worried about getting home.

"This afternoon three of us went to see the American Consul, and he advised to get out as soon as possible, for he thinks it will be a long war, and that if England gets mixed up in it no telling when we will get home. He also said he thought it was best on account of more steamship lines going out from there. There is one line from here, but of course everything is crowded and there are no French or German lines running, so I can't give you any definite news, only that we are trying to get home as soon as possible, for our trip is over."

Yesterday Mrs. Olewine received another letter, this written from Amsterdam on August 6th, and in which Miss Olewine said:

"All we have done for the last three days is to run to the office of the American Consul to find out if there is any way possible for us to get out of this mix up. I suppose you know more about the war than we do, possibly, for we can't read the papers and we must depend on what the people tell us. We had a most enjoyable trip until we reached Germany, and there everything was in such confusion that we went to the Embassy and they advised us to get passports and leave at once, for that afternoon the last train went through Germany. After that, all trains would be used for the troops, so we made a race for Amsterdam.

"We had a most frightful trip, after traveling from 1.13 P. M. until 5 A. M., next day, we arrived in Amsterdam. We are very happy and comfortable here as long as our money lasts, but you understand we have not been able to use our tickets nor will we be able to use our steamship tickets, for as far as we know there are no other boats on the sea except this Holland-American line going out from Rotterdam.

"Early this morning we went to the Consul's office and he said that he had good news for us, that the Tennessee battleship was on the way with money and would take as many back as possible. So we came back very much delighted to think we might possibly get home some time soon. When we got here Miss McComb told us she had better news still for us. She said she had sailings for all of us on the Noordam, sailing August 15th (sailed on the 16th) and that they are guarding the channel so that there can be no mines laid and it will be perfectly safe for us to go. They are reconstructing the steerage, because we are willing to go over any way at all. We came over in style, but we are glad to get back any way at all. Do not know how long it will take us to make the trip, but suppose about two weeks.

"We will probably have to buy some clothing, too, for of course our trunks with our heavy clothing are in Southampton, and there are no boats allowed to leave an English port (sailings from English ports now permissible) so do not know whether we will ever get our trunks. Miss McComb promises, however, that she will do all in her power to recover them for us. Have not written more frequently because we could get no assurance that the mail would go through."

Awarded Bridge Contract.

The Commissioners of Centre and Clearfield counties recently awarded to G. I. Thompson, a Clearfield contractor, the contract for repairing the Presquisle Street bridge, in Philipsburg, leading to Chester Hill. The price was $2480. There was but one other bid for the work, the price being $2824.50. It was originally planned building a new concrete bridge, but the estimated price resulted in a change to a decision to repair the old structure.

Council in Session.

Bellefonte borough Council held a brief routine meeting on Monday evening. A resolution was adopted authorizing the extension of the borough sewer from Ridge Street to the brick school building. Improved sanitary methods are being installed at the school building. Council also authorized the purchase of about 600 feet of fire hose, at 90c per foot.

We do all kinds of job work.

RETURNS TO FRANCE TO BE RED CROSS NURSE

Miss de Legarde also Gives Estates as Hospitals.

IS NOW IN NEW YORK

Sister-in-Law of Theodore Davis Boal, of Boalsburg, Sacrifices Life of Wealth and Luxury to Aid Soldiers of Her Native Land.

Willing to forego the comforts of the Theodore Davis Boal country home at Boalsburg, and the luxury that wealth makes possible, Mademoiselle Cecil de Legarde, a sister-in-law of Mr. Boal, departed on Monday for Newport, with the intention of enlisting for active duty as a Red Cross nurse on the battlefields of her native land of France. Miss de Legrade is at present in New York where a corps of Red Cross nurses, composed of natives of France, is being organized.

This personal sacrifice to render aid to her native land is but a part of the plans of Miss de Legarde, who comes from a wealthy family having extensive estates in France. Three large country places, located on vast estates near Thonon, on Lake Geneva, will be converted into Red Cross hospitals and turned over for the care of French soldiers wounded in battle.

Miss de Legarde was accompanied to New York by Theodore Davis Boal, 2d, whose name was changed from that of Pierre de Legarde Boal. By the death of an uncle, who was a lieutenant in the French army and who was killed in an aeroplane accident last spring, Theodore Davis Boal, 2d, at the age of 18 years, became Count de Legarde, and as such subject to service in the French army.

WEDDED AT 5.30 A. M.

Thomas Glenn and Miss Koontz Fooled Friends Early Monday Morning.

Dan Cupid apparently takes no stock in Harry Lauder's favorite song to the effect that "its nice to get up in the morning but its nicer to lie in bed." In this view of things, Sir Daniel had the sympathetic support and co-operation of Thomas E. Glenn and Miss Edna Beatrice Koontz, and the result was that they were married at 5.30 o'clock Monday morning and a group of friends, comprising the staff of clerks at the Joseph & Co. store, were compelled to abandon a celebration which had been planned weeks in advance. When the Joseph & Co. store force awoke to the situation, Miss Koontz had become Mrs. Glenn and with her husband was speeding in an automobile toward Unionville. There the bridal party had breakfast before taking a train for Monessen.

For some time past the groom, who came here from Pine Grove Mills, has been employed at the Joseph & Co. store. His bride was an employe there for some time, later going with Miss Marvin, the milliner. While Mr. Glenn was measuring off yards of ribbons and Miss Koontz was busily engaged in the millinery department Dan Cupid also was on duty and stepping some, too. Eventually it worked out just as it always happens in the story books.

Love engulfed the distance between the ribbon counter and the millinery department and then it remained but to fix the day for the wedding. Thursday of last week was first planned, but the day was changed to Monday. The Joseph & Co. force were not unmindful that something was afoot and a grand celebration was scheduled when the exact day and hour for the nuptial ceremony became known. But Mr. Glenn and his bride-to-be had the last laugh. On Saturday night they called on Rev. Dr. A. M. Schmidt and asked him if he would be willing to perform the marriage ceremony at 5.30 Monday morning. The genial Doctor couldn't refuse, and at the appointed hour Monday morning Dan Cupid, right on the job to the finish, guided an automobile, with the bridal party aboard, up to the front door of the Schmidt home. A few minutes later and the nuptial knot had been tied.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn will reside at Monessen, where the groom has accepted a position as manager for the N. W. Shulp store. The many friends of the happy young couple wish them good luck and unbounded prosperity.

Buys Two Coal Mines.

Rembrandt Peale recently purchased from the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co. a coal mine at Knox Run and also one near Spangler.

New Postmistress at Karthaus.

L. M. Impson, who has been postmaster at Karthus for many years, has been succeeded by Mrs. Maude G. Maines.

DEATH OF R. S. BROUSE MOURNED BY FRIENDS

Was Honored Citizen and Merchant of Bellefonte.

INTERMENT ON MONDAY

Business Places in Town Closed During Services as Tribute of Respect—Death Followed Operation to Relieve Abscess on Lung.

Following an illness of a number of weeks, Richard Stewart Brouse, well and favorably known as a citizen and a leading merchant of Bellefonte, died on Thursday night, August 13th, at 10.30 o'clock. His death was not entirely unexpected, but the news of his passing away was received with sincere sorrow by a wide host of friends.

A delicate operation to relieve an abcess on the lung earlier in the week confirmed the fears of many friends that his condition was extremely grave. Continued illness had already sapped his vitality and the operation left him in a weakened condition from which he never rallied.

Funeral services were held from the late home on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, being conducted by Rev. Mr. Schmidt and Rev. Mr. Charlton. Interment was made in the Union cemetery. As a tribute to an honored and respected citizen, business places generally throughout the town were closed during the hour of the services.

Richard Stewart Brouse was born at Ogontz on November 7th, 1862, making his age at the time of death 51 years, 9 months and 6 days. He was a son of Joseph Bosler Brouse and Sarah Neiman. When a young man he removed to Bellefonte and in 1883 he was married to Mary E. Harper, of this place. Surviving to mourn the passing away of a kindly husband and devoted father are the widow and these children: W. H. Brouse, of Seward, Pa.; Mrs. Frederick W. Topelt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Richard S. Brouse, Jr., at home. Surviving also are these sisters and one brother: Mrs. Helen Flower, of Cynwyd, Pa.; Mrs. C. J. Rhodes, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. C. H. Riley, of Pitman, N. J., and J. Howard Brouse, of New York city.

COST THEM $50

Two Transient Carpenters Paid Dearly for Abusing Livery Horse.

F. J. Barany and John Kelly, two transient carpenters employed on the death house at the new penitentiary, had to pay $50 between them for abusing a horse which they hired on Sunday evening at the Palace livery. Barany wasn't particularly anxious to settle for his share of the fine and costs imposed by Squire Musser, but after spending some hours in jail he changed his mind about it.

Barany hired the horse and Kelly accompanied him on a drive out to Whiterock. According to Chief of Police Dukeman, he was summoned late Sunday night to locate the team, Barany having failed to return the horse to the livery at 10 o'clock, as promised. The men were finally located and placed under arrest. The horse was covered with welts, showing that it had been badly treated. Chief Dukeman made information against the two men, charging them with cruelty to animals. Squire Musser imposed on each a fine of $20 and costs. Barany at first refused to settle but finally paid the required amount. The men demanded a receipt for the $50. Squire Musser accommodated them with a receipt, which he filled out as follows: "To sports, $50."

Had Foot Nearly Severed

James M. Goss, aged about 17 years, residing near Dix station, had a foot nearly severed by a circular saw last Saturday afternoon. He was hurried to the Altoona hospital, where his injury was pronounced a most serious one. Goss had been working at a saw mill near Dix station and was walking nearby a mammoth circular saw when he slipped and one foot was caught by the sharp teeth. His cries brought help and the machine was stopped as quickly as possible. An automobile was secured and the injured young man was taken across country to Altoona. He was in a greatly weakened condition from the loss of blood when admitted to the hospital about three hours after the accident happened.

Postmaster at Boalsburg.

Announcement was made at Washington on Monday of the appointment of Jacob Myers as fourth class postmaster at Boalsburg.

Centre County fair—Sept. 1, 2, 3, & 4. Make your plans to attend.

CANDIDATES HERE

Messrs. Rowland, Miller and Scott Pay Respects to Local Republicans.

Charles H. Rowland and Harry B. Scott, of Philipsburg, Republican candidates for Congress and Assembly, respectively, and Dr. Samuel J. Miller, of Madera, Republican nominee for State Senator, have been greeting Republicans and citizens in general in and nearby Bellefonte during the last few days. Last night they paid their respects to a number of active party workers at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. During their trip hereabouts they have been accompanied by County Chairman J. Linn Harris.

All three candidates are hustlers and have begun what they say will be an actively waged campaign right down to election day. Mr. Rowland and Mr. Scott are men of extensive business affairs and Dr. Miller is well and favorably known, particularly in his home community. Mr. Rowland is of the belief that existing conditions call for the counsel and judgment of experienced business men in Congress, and, in this he has the unqualified support of Republicans and many Democrats. Mr. Scott as a candidate for Assembly takes the broad ground that he will at all times endeavor to reflect at Harrisburg the wishes of the majority of his constituents, a stand which must appeal with force to the people of Centre County. Dr. Miller is equally emphatic in his declaration that if elected to the State Senate he will endeavor faithfully to represent the best interests of the people of Centre and Clearfield counties. During their brief stay in Bellefonte all three candidates have received flattering assurances of support at the polls in November.

BIG LABOR DAY PICNIC

State College and Bellefonte Odd Fellows to Hold Outing at Hunters Park.

Bellefonte and State College lodges of Odd Fellows will hold their annual picnic this year on Labor Day at Hunters Park, and a cordial invitation is extended the public to attend and participate in the good time that is in store. Special trains will be run over the Bellefonte Central Railroad.

Baseball games, prize contests and sports of various kinds will be provided for the entertainment and amusement of all. Contests for women only will be an interesting feature. Keep in mind the time and place and make your arrangements to attend.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder Frances Speer has recorded the following real estate transfers:

Daniel Crader et al to Clayton J. Wolf, two tracts in Penn Township $700.

John H. Weibly et ux to Phoebie E. W. Potter, et al tract in Harris Twp, $1500.

William P. Humes et al to John L. Holmes, tract in State College Boro. $1.

Thomas Foster et al to Carrie B. Gernerd, tract in College Twp, $400.

S. Ward Gramley et ux to Lizzie L. Breon, two tracts in Millheim Boro, $700.

Dr. G. S. Frank et ux to H. C. Frankenberger, tract in Penn Twp, $145.

Isaac A. Packer et al to Arthur Forest Bathurst et ux tract in Howard Twp, $500.

Oscar J. Harmet et ux to Harry W. Reeser, tract in Snow Shoe Borough $90.

T. B. Motz et ux to Earl W. Motz, tract in Haines Twp, $1.

Marriage Licenses.

Register J. Frank Smith has issued the following marriage licenses:

Fernon J. Struble Mary E. Shuey	State College Lemont
Clyde Bowmaster Elsie Biddle	Unionville Waddle
Harry Burris Anna Sharer	Centre Hall "
Thomas E. Glenn Edna Beatrice Koontz	Bellefonte "
James E. Shugert Eleanor Barto	Philipsburg "
Harold M. Schenck Margaret B. Heverly	Howard Blanchard.

Big Picnic at Snow Shoe.

Members and friends of St. Mary's Catholic church at Snow Shoe held a most enjoyable picnic at that place last Saturday. Two games of baseball attracted a tremendous crowd. In the morning the Morrisdale and Munson teams played for a prize of $25, the victor to meet the Snow Shoe team in the afternoon. Morrisdale won out 7--3 and in the afternoon also trounced Snow Shoe, and strange to say by exactly the same score. Snow Shoe citizens extended the hospitality for which they are famous and the several thousand visitors present had a royal good time.

CATTLE MEET DEATH IN MYSTERIOUS MANNER

Anxiety Among Owners of Stock Along Buffalo Run.

ARSENIC IN STOMACHS

Affected Parts of Two Cows Sent to State College for Chemical Analysis—Poison Used to Destroy Weeds may be Responsible.

Mysterious poisoning of cattle nearby Coleville and up Buffalo Run in the last week or so has caused considerable concern among owners of stock. Three have died from eating some poisonous substance and a fourth was taken violently ill.

Arsenic constituted the chief ingredient of the poisonous matter, but how the cattle got the poison has not been cleared up.

A cow owned by David Hoy died on Sunday. One owned by Thomas Speece died on Monday. Both were taken ill on Saturday. A third cow, owned by Harvey Ilmenhizer, was taken ill about the same time and died yesterday.

Dr. Nissley, the veterinarian, was called in for an examination of the cattle which died. He found that the poisonous substance had eaten away the lining of the stomach. At his direction the stomachs of the cattle were shipped to State College on Monday for further examination.

Whether some diabolical mind conceived the placing of poisonous food where it was known cattle would eat it remains to be discovered. It is possible that some persons may have sprinkled as poisonous liquid or powder upon stretches of weeds nearby the railroad tracks and that the cattle may have eaten these weeds. A cow owned by a resident of Fillmore was taken suddenly ill one day last week, but was saved by prompt attention. The cow became ill shortly after drinking water from the Buffalo Run creek. So far as the owner of the animal knows the cow did not eat weeds or grass while being driven to or from the creek. His only theory is that a recent rain may have washed some poisonous substance off a stretch of weeds into the stream and in that manner caused the water to become infected. This, however, is merely a theory, there being nothing definite to determine just how the cow was poisoned.

A report on the examination of the stomachs of the two cattle sent to State College may clear up the mystery. For the time being cattle owners at Coleville and along Buffalo Run are guarding their stock more carefully than ever before as a precaution against loss from death by poison.

Sixth and Last Vesper Service.

The sixth and last vesper service will be held in front of the High School building next Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. This, it will be kept in mind, is fifteen minutes earlier than the hour for meeting at the first services. Last Sunday evening's service was conducted by Rev. Dr. G. E. Hawes, of the Presbyterian church. He clearly explained that godliness—religion—is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come. The Christian faith presents the best type of godliness. The ungodly and the unbeliever are ever the beneficiaries of Christ's religion. No one wishes to live in a community where there are neither godly people nor churches. The godliness of Christ is profitable unto babyhood and old age. The person who rejects the belief in a Hereafter is anxious to hear about the life "which is to come."

After next Sunday the congregations will hold their regular Sunday evening services in their respective churches.

Hurt on Mountain Road.

A serious accident occurred on the mountain road between Port Matilda and Philipsburg on Tuesday, Benjamin Kelly, a farmer residing several miles beyond Port Matilda, suffering painful injuries on the head. Telford Fink was driving a runabout automobile when Mr. Kelly, driving a horse, approached. The car was stopped and the engine shut off, but the horse became frightened and jumped up alongside a steep embankment. The buggy was not upset but Mr. Kelly was thrown out. His head struck a sharp stone, which cut a deep gash on his forehead. Mr. Fink did everything possible to aid the injured man, taking him in his car to Port Matilda where a physician stitched up the wound. Fortunately Mr. Kelly's skull was not injured.

Advertise in "The Republican."

FEEDING CATTLE

Experiments Show Importance of Keeping Cost Records

The importance of keeping accurate farm records of the cost of feeding animals is shown in reports giving the profits from feeding on twenty-four Iowa farms.

These records, which were made on the corn belt farms of men known to be careful and experienced feeders, were kept carefully for two years. The results as reported in Farmers' Bulletin No 588, of the United States department of agriculture, are as follows:

To determine as accurately as possible the cost of feeding farm animals cost-accounting records were kept for two years on twenty-four Iowa farms. The men selected were leading farmers in their communities, known to be careful and experienced feeders. (During the feeding year beginning with the fall of 1909 the average profit on 961 cattle fed in twenty-two bunches was $2.05 per head, in addition to the profits on the hogs following them. The prices received were very satisfactory. The 1,504 hogs following these steers were given extra grain. Market prices in the spring of 1910 were such that a profit of $6.67 per hog was secured, thus giving a profit of $12.49 per steer when the pork was credited to the steers.)

The following feeding year, 1910-11, proved unsatisfactory, due to prices which caused a loss of 78 cents per head on 1,138 cattle that were fed on twenty-eight farms. The 1,646 hogs following these steers returned an average profit of $3.33 or, when the profit on the hogs was credited to the steers, the net profit was $4.04 per steer.

Until systems of cost accounting which took into account all the over-head charges as well as the main cost were used, the expense of feeding was underestimated. The figures will vary somewhat from year to year as the relative prices of cattle and feeds change, and the greatest variation will occur in the original cost of the cattle and in the cost of the feeds.

In the estimates no account was taken of the occasional loss of a steer, which ordinarily averages one-half of one per cent. of the total number; nor were interest, taxes and depreciation charges on the feeding plant considered. Careful study indicates that these and other incidental charges would about offset the value of the manure, which is also difficult to estimate. In the table interest has been charged at six per cent. on the cost of the cattle laid down at the farm.

The labor percentage was figured on the basis of man labor at 16 cents an hour, and horse labor at 8 cents an hour. The labor cost on forty-nine bunches of cattle, totaling 2,100 head, for an average feeding period of 146 days, was a little over 9½ mills per head. The cost varied from 4 mills to as high as 2 or 3 cents, dependent on the manner in which the cattle were fed. A larger feeder figured on one cent per day per steer for labor. On 500 head this gave him a small profit, which increased with the number fed. A large feeding plant which was operated for eleven years in Nebraska, and during that time fed about 50,000 steers, figured its cost at 1.2 cents per head per day. While this firm had expensive labor and equipment, it nevertheless had every convenience for the economical handling of the feeds.

The selling cost, including freight, yardage, commission, and other incidentals, will vary with the distance shipped. The total cost on 676 cattle shipped from central Iowa to Chicago amounted to $3.98 per head, or 31 cents per hundredweight. This does not include shrinkage in transit, which has to be added to these costs, as the average shrinkage in transit of all classes of cattle.

Ballots will be Large.

Preliminary forms for the official ballot for the November election have been received at the State Department at Harrisburg and while it will be some time until the certifications are made the general layout is being studied. Chief Clerk George D. Thorn, who has had charge of such matters for years, is in charge and has arranged eight party squares in this order: Democratic, Washington, Republican, Socialist, Bull Moose, Roosevelt, Progressive, Prohibition and Keystone, these being the parties entitled to squares, although not all of them have completed tickets.

Martin G. Brumbaugh is on the Republican and Keystone tickets and William Draper Lewis on the Washington and Roosevelt Progressive. Charles E. Brumm being still the Bull Moose candidate. Vance C. McCormick, Democrat; M. H. Stevenson, Prohibitionist, and Joseph B. Allen, Socialist, are on one ticket each. The Washington party candidates are also Roosevelt Progressives and Bull Moose and the list of candidates for congress at large is a formidable one. The non-partisan ballot is arranged beside the party squares. It contains the names of the two candidates for Supreme and two for Superior Court.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the Bellefonte postoffice for the week ending Aug. 15, 1914:

James G. Bathurst, Mrs. Sara Brooks, Mrs. Rebie DeHass, A. H. Fillman, Mrs. Eva Gill, C. H. Heaton, Miss Joy Hoke, E. J. McMurray, J. L. Musser, Howard Smith.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Bellefonte People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

Disordered kidneys give many signals of distress.

The secretions may be dark, contain sediment.

Passages are sometimes frequent, scanty, painful.

Backache is often present day and night.

Headaches and dizzy spells may occur.

Weakened kidneys should receive quick help.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys, backache and urinary disorders.

Bellefonte evidence proves their worth.

"I suffered from a dull ache across the small of my back for several weeks," says Mrs. John Mignot, of E. High St., Bellefonte. "At times when I bent over or lifted anything, a sharp pain shot through my back. I had heard of Doan's Kidneys Pills and I knew that they were good, so I began taking them, procuring my supply at Parrish's Drug Store. They cured me."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mignot had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Meat Eating.

Ever since man lost the instinct that the lower animals have which enables them to select the foodstuffs that best agree with them, questions of diet have given rise to innumerable arguments. Historians and political economists have discussed the bearing of this important factor in the life of nations. The medical profession has devoted profound research work to determining what foodstuffs are best suited to nourish men in various vocations in different climates. The question of what to eat and how to get it has occupied a large proportion of the thought and effort of mankind and will undoubtedly continue to do so.

The increase in the price of meat during the past few years, not to mention the past few weeks, has set thousands of housewives seeking information as to the relative value of meat as a foodstuff compared with other available comodities.

Albumen or nitrogen is to be found in meat, beans and other vegetables. It can be obtained from meat more easily than from vegetables. This form of nutrition is in greater demand by the growing child or youth than the developed adult. An allowance of two or three ounces of red meat a day according to the amount of physical exercie is all that an adult should eat. With this they should have from one to one and a half ounces of fats and 5½ to 6½ ounces of mixed vegetable diet, such as potatoes white bread, oatmeal, hominy, etc.

Meat once a day is enough for those taking moderate exercise, with eggs, vegetables, bread, and a little sugar and butter or other fats.

Beans make a good substitute for meat for those who can digest them but require as a rule about twice the quantity in weight.

Squash, turnips, spinach, lettuce, etc., can be eaten in moderation according to the degree with which the individual can digest them.

When an excess of meat is eaten the liver, kidneys and other organs are overworked in burning it up and getting rid of the ashes.

As a people Americans eat entirely too much meat, particularly in hot weather, and waste much money and health thereby.

Panama Canal Opened.

The Panama canal was formally opened for public service on Saturday, August 15th. The Ancon, a sister ship to the Cristobal, made the official trip. The Cristobal was in fact the first steamship to pass through the canal, making the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific on August 3 in eleven and one-half hours. The return trip was made in eight and one-half hours, which probably marks the average time that will be consumed by merchantmen. Before the canal was formally opened to public service Colonel Goethals allowed a number of old employes to travers the greatwaterway from ocean to ocean on the steamer Advance.

Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on October 7th 1914, by Harry P. Kelly, T. B. Budinger, David Chambers, John Boyce, W. C. Snyder and others, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit" approved May 13th 1876 and supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called "Snow Shoe Bank" the character and object of which is to carry on the business of Banking under the laws relating thereto, and for these purposes to have and to possess, and enjoy all the rights, benefits, and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

Said Bank to be located in the Borough of Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pennsylvania, and to have a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of $50.

C. F. EGGLESTON, Solicitor,
1218 Chestnut Street,
7-2-3mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the approval of a contract between the Borough of South Philipsburg and Penn Public Service Company, providing for the lighting of the streets and avenues of the said Borough; the hearing on which will be held in the rooms of the Commission at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 2nd. day of September 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard if they so desire.

Clearfield, Pa. C. B. MILLER,
8-20-2t Solicitor.

BIG AVIATION MEET

Scheduled to Be Held at Lock Haven August 27, 28, and 29.

The citizens of Lock Haven have arranged for a big "Old Home" aviation and race meet on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 27, 28, and 29, when the city will be crowded with visitors, including former residents. The putting on of the high class attractions for the three day's program will entail an outlay of $3,000. Nearly all the events of each day will take place at the Lock Haven Driving Park and will include two sensational aeroplane flights to a height of 1,000 feet, followed by spiral glides by Captain Baldwin, the famous airman; trotting and pacing events each day for purses of $1,200, in which many fast horses of Pennsylvania and New York have been entered; exciting motorcycle races for good purses; band concerts each day and evening; championship base ball games between Lock Haven and Renovo on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and many other attractions, all for one price of admission. The citizens of the Hub City of Pennsylvania extend a cordial invitation to the people of Central Pennsylvania to join them on this occasion for the purpose of having a good time.

Asks Peace in Her Will.

Petitioning Providence to make an end to the troubles of the Thaw family, a prayer, included in her will, made public this week in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Eliza Thaw Edwards, sister of Harry K. Thaw, leaves no doubt that to her mind a cessation of Thaw sorrows was of more importance than placing in trust for her four children a two-million dollar estate.

"The anxieties and sorrows of the past years have been many and trying," the will reads, adding a fervent wish "that I might live to see you all at peace with each other."

Mrs. Edwards, left a million dollars by her father, William Thaw, many years ago, at her death was worth $2,218,708. There is a 400 per cent. dividend stock of the Standard Oil company of New York, and a 600 per cent. dividend on South Penn Oil company stock disclosed in the report of the auditors.

Mrs. Edwards' wealth goes in trust, aside from a small amount distributed to charity, for her children, Mrs. Burd T. Dickinson and the Misses Mary L. Liddie T. and Katherine M. Edwards.

Killed Big Rattler.

Albert Fultz, who resides at the "Deep Pond", beyond the Mill Run, near Altoona, had a narrow escape the other day from being bitten by a big rattler, near the summit of Glen White, beyond the Kitanning Point. The lad, in company with several other boys started out for blackberries, which are unusually plentiful around that particular point. After the boys had filled their baskets with the toothsome "blacks" they all lay down for a good nap, before starting for home. As they lay there, they suddenly heard a whirring sound. They arose in alarm to find a large rattler in a striking posture, just over the sleeping form of their comrade, Albert Fultz. It took but a few good blows to fix Mr. Rattler. The lad arose, awakened by the noise and was told of his narrow escape from a rattler's bite.

Bellefonte Folks Astonish Druggist.

We sell many good medicines but we are told the mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, is the best we ever sold. Bellefonte folks astonish us daily by telling how QUICKLY Adler-i-ka relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation. Many report that A SINGLE DOSE relieves these troubles almost IMMEDIATELY. We are glad we are Bellefonte agents for Adler-i-ka. Green's Pharmacy Company.

Lakes of Massachusetts.

Like other glacier roughened areas, Massachusetts, though not specially distinguished as a lake region, is liberally supplied with inland bodies of water. A recent survey showed 1,115 lakes and ponds exceeding ten acres in extent, the total area covered being nearly 100,000 acres. The largest is Assawompsett pond of 2,121 acres in Lakeville, and the one having the longest name is Chaubunagungamaug of 1,188 acres in Webster. Only one is in Nantucket county, while Worcester county has 298.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Star Dust.

A constant rain of meteor, star and comet dust is pouring upon this world of ours. But you should not jump to the conclusion that the earth is perceptibly "growing" on account of the influx of dust from without. It does grow a very little in that way, but it has been calculated that it would take a thousand million years to accumulate a layer one inch thick.—New York Journal.

Reverse Side.

"Have you managed to get a new cook yet?"

"Not quite."

"What do you mean by that?"

"The last one we applied to wants references from the cook who just left us."—Baltimore American.

Giving Details.

Maud—Kitty married a man a good deal older than she, so I hear. Marie—Older! Why, he's twice her real age and three times the age she says she is.—Boston Transcript.

WOMEN OF NIGERIA.

Their Lips Are Plugged With Wooden Disks So They Can't Eat Dog.

The women of northern Nigeria are not prepossessing and in their scanty attire, with tails of grass hanging from their girdles, are sometimes really grotesque.

To add further to their beauty both the upper and lower lips of these women are pierced in order to admit a flat, round disk of wood called the tichiak, which is usually about the size of a half dollar. The lips of the little girls are pierced when they are seven or eight years of age, and a piece of wood inserted and worn for a time until a larger one takes its place, the opening thus being gradually enlarged until a full sized tichiak can be carried without discomfort. The object of this singularly discomforting adornment is to prevent the women from eating dogs, which are considered the greatest delicacy by the men of the tribes.

Both sexes decorate their bodies with regular designs. The chests and backs of the little girls are scarified at a very early age. When they arrive at marriageable age the girls undergo a further ordeal, for two sets of parallel lines are cut both on the chest and the back, and as soon as possible after marriage the head lines are made. These consist of a number of short cuts across the forehead, extending from ear to ear, and thirteen long, slanting lines are cut on each cheek from ear to chin.

COACHES AND AUTOCARS.

How the Twentieth Century Is Linked With the Eighteenth.

The nineteenth century has seen the passing of the democracy of travel. With the twentieth has come a return to the aristocratic methods of the eighteenth century, when a gentleman, if he wished to tour the continent, did so in his own coach. Friends in the country inviting a lady of quality to visit them wrote asking where horses should meet her. She naturally came in her own carriage. When Miss Edgeworth's heroine Helen wished to pay her debts her principal asset was her traveling chaise.

In the youth of our own grandfathers the truly great, enshrined in an aristocratic vehicle, refused to descend from it even when on shipboard. The opera singer Grisi crossed the channel in her own coach, while her dutiful husband stood on deck at the coach window holding the harmless necessary basin. The individual vehicle was a hall mark of distinction.

There has been an interval when people were content to herd together in railway trains, but it has already passed away. We have returned to the private, the special, the personal; in a word, we have gone back to the eighteenth century. Now, as then, a gentleman travels in his own conveyance.—Atlantic Monthly.

Cowboys.

A cowboy, to our modern minds, means a man who herds cattle. Yet the original "cowboys," instead of herding cattle, stole them. The name seems first to have been applied to a band of horsemen, part soldiers and part bandits, who fought on the British side during the Revolution. Westchester county, N. Y., was the scene of their operations, and the most of them were Tories. Because they drove away many cattle on their raids they were called cowboys. Opposed to the cowboys in their raids through the section of New York which lay between the British and American lines were the skinners, a somewhat similar band of marauders, who espoused the continental cause.—American Boy.

Parental Severity.

The children of two centuries ago fell on stern times, if one may believe that the spirit of family life was accurately expressed by an excellent mother of that day who said, without humorous intent, that her children "loved her as sinners dread death." There is little doubt that parental control at that date was as rigorous as this anecdote indicates. It is said that when little Andrew Elliot, afterward lieutenant governor of New York, objected to boiled mutton his father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, frowned.

"Let Mr. Andrew have boiled mutton for breakfast," commanded the stern parent, "cold mutton for dinner and cold mutton for supper till he has learned to like it."

His Company.

Mark Twain, meeting Charles Guthrie, a prominent British lawyer, in Vienna asked him if he smoked.

"Sometimes when I am in bad company," was the reply.

After a pause came a second question, "You're a lawyer, aren't you, Mr. Guthrie?"

"I am, Mr. Clemens."

"Ah, then, Mr. Guthrie, you must be a very heavy smoker!"

Fishbone in the Throat.

To remove a fishbone from the throat swallow a raw egg and follow, if possible, by eating plenty of mashed potatoes. The egg will carry the bone into the stomach, and the potatoes will prevent it from doing any injury there.

Skeptical.

"I have dyspepsia, but you never heard me growl about it."

"Never growl about it? Well, then, you haven't got it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Filling the Autocrat.

Why should wives complain when husbands read the morning paper at the breakfast table since reading maketh a full man?—Little Rock Gazette.

LOCH'S AND AARON'S BOYS

Treemount Seminary Students From 1844 to 1887 Will Meet in Norristown.

Some readers of this newspaper probably were students in the once famous Treemount Seminary, Norristown, Pa., between 1844, when Rev. Samuel Aaron, a celebrated teacher, Baptist preacher and philanthropist, opened that school of preparation for business or college and 1887, when his successor as Principal, Dr. John W. Loch, an exceptionally original and progressive educator, closed the Seminary after he had governed it for twenty-six years, since the beginning of the Civil War. All the Treemount "boys" who can be made to respond to a drumming up that is now going on will meet again, upon the call of the same old school bell, at Norristown City Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, September 15, 1914, for a unique reunion. Grizzled men, who may not have met one another since they were beardless boys, will come together. Citizens of the town will supply automobiles and otherwise help to give the visitors a good time. Every "boy" will be tagged for identification. The school buildings, though out of their old service, will show enough to revive memories of wrestling with "Goold Brown" "Farrar's 1000 Problems" and "Zachos' American Speaker."

Every year from '44 to '87 inclusive, has at least one student in the Association which the Treemounters, directed by the Borough Engineer of Norristown, S. Cameron Corson, as President, began last year to build up. Daniel Morgan Casselberry, now living at Evansburg, Pa., in his 90th year, was the first boarder student at Treemount in 1844. Generals Winfield Scott Hancock and John F. Hartranft were among Aaron's students. Say to a former Treemounter "I equals PRY," and you will have him Speak of "Old Father Unity" and of the "vertical line system" of solving arithmetical problems, or sing out: "Fate, fat, fare, far, fast, fall, liar!" Then recite: "The power is to the weight as the small is to the great." Your Treemounter will grasp your hand and say you must have been a pupil under "Johnnie" Loch, who invented never-to-be-forgotten ways and that subject." Then your friend will recall what "Mother Wit" could do, and how "Hogarth's line of beauty" embellished the blackboard. At the reunion such reminiscences will be heard galore. Former Treemounters, in order to receive invitations to the reunion, should promptly send their addresses to Secretary Muscoe M. Gibson, 320 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.

New Modern Dances.

The leading Expert and instructor in New York City, writes:

"Dear Sir:—I have used ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years, and can say from experience that it is a blessing to all who are compelled to be constantly on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE keeps my feet cool and comfortable, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all of my pupils."

(Signed) E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE.

Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Incendiarism Alleged

On the oath of C. W. Seanor, an officer of the State Board of Insurance, who has been in Woodland investigating the origin of the recent fire which caused such heavy damage to property owners, William Merritt, at whose restaurant the fire started was arrested at 11 o'clock last Thursday night, charged with arson, and taken to Clearfield jail. Merritt was given a hearing before Squire Chopernning in Clearfield, and remanded to jail without bail for trial at the next term of court.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Albert S. Brown, of Osceola, Killed and Daughters Badly Injured.

A frightful automobile accident at Bigler last Wednesday resulted in the death of Albert S. Brown, of Osceola, a prominent coal operator, and the serious injury of his two daughters, Misses Dorothy and Caroline, and a guest, Miss Mary Keedy, of Hagerstown, Md. Miss Evaline Brokaw, of Williamsport, also a guest, escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the car.

Mr. Brown, his two daughters and their guests, were driving in a large touring car and were enroute home from Clearfield. Miss Dorothy Brown was at the wheel. She had but recently learned to drive the car, knowledge of which fact probably caused her father to become excited at a crucial moment. At Bigler Miss Brown noticed the New York Central pay train approaching. She increased the speed of the machine and was just crossing the railroad tracks a short distance in front of the approaching train when her father, losing self-control for the moment seized the steering wheel. Instantly the automobile turned and ran along the railroad tracks, traveling over a distance measured by eighteen ties when the pay train crashed into the party. The occupants of the car, with the exception of Miss Brokaw, who had jumped, were thrown some distance to one side of the tracks, while the machine was demolished. The train was stopped as quickly as possible and the injured removed to the Clearfield hospital. Mr. Brown was instantly killed. One daughter had an arm and leg fractured and sustained internal injuries. The other daughter suffered a fractured ankle. Miss Keedy also sustained serious injuries.

Worth Knowing.

When laying linoleum, if you would have it smooth, let it lie in place and be walked over for a few days before tacking down.

Soak ink stains in sour milk; and should a stain remain, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Soot may easily be swept from carpets by sprinkling lavishly with salt before sweeping.

Tarnished articles of brass when washed in the water in which potatoes have been boiled will be as bright as new.

Grease spots on marble may be removed by applying powdered magnesia.

To remove pitch, grease and tar stains soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt; sponge clean with turpentine.

To remove sewing machine oil rub with lard and let stand for several hours, then wash with soap and water.

To remove scorch stains wet the scorched place, rub with soap and bleach in the sun.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation,—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

Niagara Falls

Personally Conducted Excursions
August 14, 28,
September 11, 25, October 9, 1914

ROUND **$7.30** TRIP
FROM BELLEFONTE

SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches through the
Picturesque Susquehanna Valley

Tickets good going on Special Train and connecting trains, and returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS. Stop-off at Buffalo within limit on return trip.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Temptation to Buy

needlessly will be greatly reduced if you have to draw a check every time you make a purchase. Don't keep your cash in your pocket where it is likely to burn a hole. Open an account with this institution. Experience proves that a man thinks twice before he spends once when he has an account at this institution.

Bellefonte Trust Company,

Allegheny Street Bellefonte, Pa

...A... KIDNAPING

It Was Not For Ransom, but For a Benefit to the Kidnaped

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Rudolf Kenyon at sixteen graduated from the high school of the town in which he lived. He was a bright boy and would have been glad to go to college, but his mother had done all she could for him, and it was time he began to do for her. Consequently he must go to work.

The graduating exercises were over, the pupils had been handed their diplomas, and Rudolf started for his home to tell his mother all about it. Leaving the main thoroughfare, he entered the quiet street in which he lived, having still half a dozen blocks to go to reach his home, when an automobile that was being driven in the direction he was walking stopped at the curb a few yards ahead of him, a man alighted, took him by the arm and forced him into the car. Rudolf was physically no match for the man and offered little resistance. Once in the car he was powerless to call assistance, for it was a closed vehicle, and his captor at once drew down the curtains.

That he was kidnaped to be held for ransom did not occur to the boy for several reasons. In the first place, the man who had taken him was a mild mannered person, with no resemblance to the class of common kidnapers. In the second place, kidnaping was associated in Rudolf's mind with little children, too young to serve as effective witnesses against their captors. Thirdly, the man told him in a reassuring voice that he would be at no discomfort whatever. As they drove along he asked Rudolf a few questions.

"Do you remember your father?"

"No; he died when I was a little child."

"Has your mother ever spoken to you of him?"

"I don't remember that she has."

"And you have never had the curiosity to ask about him?"

"Indeed, I have, but have not done so because to mention him always gives my mother pain."

The man paused in his questions and seemed to be thinking. Then he asked another:

"Have you ever gathered from your mother or any one else that your father while living acted in a reprehensible manner?"

"No one has ever talked to me about him. The impression that I have received from my mother is that she mourned him as any widow would mourn her husband."

This seemed to produce a decided effect on the man sitting beside Rudolf. Again there was a pause, at the end of which came another question.

"Then you have never heard your mother say that your father was a bad man?"

"Certainly not."

The man seemed to be profoundly moved. He attempted to take the boy's hand in his, but Rudolf drew away, and his captor did not renew the attempt. They were some time in the car, at the end of which they turned into the grounds of a handsome house, and the car drew up under a porte-cochere at the end of the porch. The man got out and beckoned Rudolf to follow him.

"Come into the house with me," he said to the boy. "I have something to tell you. If after you have had plenty of time to consider what I shall say to you you wish to go home you will be sent there."

This not only caused Rudolf to feel easy, but by this time his curiosity was excited to learn something about this man who had asked him questions about his father and had kidnaped him on the very day he had been graduated from the high school. On entering the house a maid appeared, and the man told her to show the boy to a room and he was to come down to luncheon in half an hour. The maid did as required, speaking kindly to her charge and showing him every attention. The time did not seem long before she informed him that luncheon was ready. On going down stairs he found his captor in the library. Rudolf, so far as he had noticed the man's appearance, had done so regarding him as an enemy. Now that this feeling had worn off he was surprised to see a gentleman who gave evidence of refinement. He led the boy into the dining room, luxuriously furnished, and a butler stood ready to serve the luncheon.

"I shall not eat anything," said Rudolf, "till I have had an opportunity to send my mother a message."

"That you may do. Has your mother a telephone?"

"No, but our next door neighbor has one, and we are permitted to use it."

"Show him the telephone booth," said the host to the butler.

Rudolf went to the booth, called for his mother and found her much worried at his failure to return to her after the school exercises. He gave her a brief account of what had happened, finding her an excellent listener, but when he asked her for his views as to who his captor might be and what were his intentions, he found her uncommunicative. As soon as he told her he had been promised that after he had listened to what the stranger had to say and had time to consider it he might go home she seemed much relieved and told him not to try to escape, but await further developments.

On leaving the telephone Rudolf found his captor-host waiting for him in the dining room, and the two sat down to such a luncheon as the boy had never tasted before. While they were eating the gentleman talked, but not about what Rudolf wished to hear—an explanation of this strange captivity. He asked Rudolf what he proposed to do now that he had left school, and when Rudolf told him that he was going to hunt for a position in business the other shook his head.

"You will never succeed in business," he said.

"Why do you say that?"

"By the shape of your head and the expression of your face I judge that you were born for an intellectual career. How would you like to go to college?"

"Oh, I should like that above all things. But I can't. Mother has done everything for me up to this time, and now that I am nearly a man I must begin the work of taking care of her."

The host seemed to wince at this and remained quiet for a time. Then he continued:

"If certain arrangements can be made which I shall propose to you, will you go to college?"

This quite took Rudolf's breath away. For one year during which his mother was ill she had been obliged to put him in a store as errand boy. This had given the natural distaste there was in him for business an opportunity to crop out. The bare idea of going to college filled him with delight.

"Where will the money come from?" he asked.

"I will furnish that."

Rudolf, though intent upon knowing more, thrust back the next question that was on his tongue and applied himself to a delicacy which the butler served him.

When the luncheon was finished his host led him to the library, pointed to an easy chair, then, seating himself in another, said:

"Rudolf, your father is not dead; he is very much alive."

The boy started, then sat looking at the speaker, waiting hungrily for more.

"He came to America from England about twenty years ago. He was the son of a nobleman, and in that country they have what they call a law of entail, which settles the family estate on the oldest son. Your father was the second son. He came to America, met your mother, who was then a beautiful girl, fell in love with her and married her. After you were born his father in England sent for him to come back—without his wife—and a proposition would be made to him. He accepted the invitation. His father told him that his older brother had received an injury while hunting from which he would never recover. If your father would remain in England, divorce his American wife and marry among his peers in England he should be put in possession of the title and estates. Your father after much persuasion wrote your mother of this proposition. She consented to it and obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Your father married again, and his wife died childless a year ago.

"These are the bare facts. I shall neither try to excuse your father nor to condemn him. That I leave for your mother to do. I will say, however, that he condemns himself bitterly."

"Where is my father now?" asked Rudolf, wondering.

"Here; I am your father."

There was a pause, after which the boy asked why he had been kidnaped.

"I came to America to make amends for what I have done. Your mother can best be made to forgive me through the one she loves best—her son. I desired to tell you the story in my own way and send my supplications for forgiveness to her through you. You are free to go back to her this afternoon and ask her if she will receive a visit from me."

Rudolf sprang to his feet. "I will go now; I am sure she will do as I wish, and I wish that she shall forgive you."

The car was ordered, and the two went hand in hand to the porte-cochere. There Rudolf threw his arms about his father's neck, kissed him and was carried away.

When Rudolf reached home his mother asked him to give her a couple of hours of quiet thought in her room and then she would give him her decision. For awhile she found it hard to conquer rebellious feelings against the husband who had deserted her, but memories of her early happy married life softened her heart.

Rudolf went back with a favorable reply. He remained at the house his father had temporarily taken during his stay in America while his father went for an interview which the boy hoped and prayed might bring a family reunion. During the time that he was left alone he was treated with every attention by the servants, but so great was his impatience to learn what might be the result of the interview between his parents that he found no enjoyment in the luxury by which he was surrounded. On the third day after his father's departure the car pulled up under the porte-cochere. Rudolf ran out eagerly. His father alighted, then—heaven be praised—handed out his mother. Rudolf ran to her, and she caught him in her arms.

What further explanation the boy received was given by his mother. The pair had just been married a second time and were to live together. The husband and father was now Earl of Edgerton, and the son was heir to the title and estates.

A MARKET IN SPAIN.

With a Bargain In Cheese Plus the Price of the Compliments.

At early morning the market place of Medina is a rare sight, says C. Bogue Luffmann in his "Quiet Days In Spain." It is thronged with hundreds of tilted carts and pack animals, loaded with all the materials that the population requires. So universal is the practice of buying in the market square that there are very few shops, and those are both small and old fashioned.

At a stall in the market place a bright eyed dapper little woman was offering tiny cheeses of goat's milk. A countryman examined one carefully, tucked it in his pocket and put down a real. I thought the cheese a bargain and said to the little woman, "I'll have one," and gave her a peseta, which is four reals. She beamed and gave back two reals. I remarked, "The price of the cheese is one real."

"Ah," said she, with a winning smile, "but you are a caballero." (A nobleman.)

I enjoyed her audacity so much that I had to laugh and say, "You are a little rogue;" and she, seeing that she had beaten me, curtsied and laughed as she cried, "Ah, great senor mine, you are many times a caballero!"

I do not complain. Such incidents and compliments are cheap at the price.

ROYAL DOUBLES.

Understudies Who Played the Role of Monarch In Public.

In a land of distrust like Russia it is only natural that the precautions taken should be of the most drastic order; hence the use of a royal understudy who has always been a conspicuous figure at that court. Indeed, it was the understudy of the late Czar Alexander III.—a man named Komaroff—who was murdered in Moscow some years ago, when the murderer thought he had covered himself with glory by assassinating the czar.

Nicholas, like his father before him, has an understudy, and the many state functions he attended at the opening of his reign, when the relations with his people were less strained than they are today, were attended for the most part by proxy.

No monarch, however, made such frequent use of his understudy as the late Emperor William of Germany. Every day as the clock struck 12 the emperor came out and bowed on the palace balcony. It was not until some time after the emperor's demise that the secret was made known that the man who appeared daily on the balcony was the royal understudy. And the person who gave the secret away was the great Bismarck.—London Black and White.

Trinidad's Asphalt Lake.

The proverb about the folly of building on sand might be written to include the vicinity of the Trinidad asphalt lake. This remarkable body of pitch is perhaps the nearest thing to the "goose which laid the golden egg" that has ever been found, for it has the obliging faculty of replacing during the night the asphalt which has been dug from its surface during the day.

That the replenishment "comes from somewhere" was graphically illustrated a short time ago when a house located near the edge of the lake began settling on one side, not to stop until the digging of pitch in that vicinity ceased.

The pitch is dug laboriously from the lake by negroes, using pick and shovel, and is carried on an overhead tramway directly to the waiting ships.—Wide World Magazine.

As a Clown Sees Us.

"It is lots of fun to watch the big crowds that throng the circus or any huge amusement place," says a famous clown. "Just as soon as they get within the doors they all grow younger except the children, and they become just a wee bit older. Highbrows call it the psychology of the happy crowd, but we clowns say it's the 'old uns getting gay.'

"A great big crowd, no matter how old or dignified they may be in everyday life, are just about nine years when they smell the sawdust in the ring. My, it's fun to watch them! Many a time we clowns laugh in real happiness just because the 'old uns' make us laugh with their happiness."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Business Instinct.

The business man noticed that the friend he was talking to continually examined his watch.

"Don't let me keep you," he said, "if you have an appointment."

"Oh, no," said the other. "I sent the wife to London this morning on a visit and took the precaution of insuring her at the booking office for £500. I am just thinking that I shall know in another twenty-five minutes if I have £500 or a wife."—Manchester Guardian.

Progress.

"My daughter is having her voice cultivated."

"Is it improving?"

"It's growing stronger. She used to be heard only two apartments away. Now we get complaints from the next building."—Washington Star.

Britain's Capital Crimes.

There are five capital offenses under British law—murder, high treason, piracy, arson in the port of London and attempts to destroy public arsenals.

Whatever be done, let it be for love of service and not for praise.

VENOMOUS WEAPONS.

Blowguns of the Mangeromas and Their Poisoned Arrows.

The mysterious poison with which some of the South American tribes smear the points of their arrows is a thick sirup made by boiling together parts of the Strychnos toxifera vine and other plants and a number of the deadly venomous black ants of the Amazon region.

Instead of a bow the Mangeromas use a blowgun, a very ingenious weapon. It is made from a tall, hollow reed that grows near the river banks, and at one end it has a mouthpiece made from the hollowed half of the fruit of the Aracara palm. When the hunter sees a monkey or bird in the top of a tree, often 100 feet above him, he puts a poisoned arrow in the tube and raises the mouthpiece to his lips. With his left hand he finds the necessary elevation, fills his lungs with air and blows into the tube with no apparent exertion. The arrow flies out swiftly and silently. Almost as soon as the animal is struck it drops to the ground paralyzed.

The flesh of the game is not injured by the poison. Like the venom of snakes, it is dangerous when introduced into the vascular system, but harmless when taken into the stomach. The action of the drug on birds culminates in from three to four minutes; a monkey died in five minutes and a three toed sloth expired in seven minutes. A human being cannot survive more than fifteen minutes. The slightest scratch means inevitable death. Even the Indians know no antidote.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

DIAGNOSING DISEASE.

A Plea For Annual Medical Examinations For Every One.

We have heard too much about the rights of the individual; let us know more about his duties. Too much stress has been laid on the sacredness of private property and too little on the duty of all to contribute to the welfare of the whole. Preventive medicine has demonstrated in a practical way the force of the Biblical statements that no man liveth to himself alone and that every man is his brother's keeper.

If preventive medicine is to bestow on man its richest service the time must come when every citizen will submit himself to a thorough medical examination once a year or oftener. The benefits which would result from such a service are so evident to medical men that detail is not desirable. When recognized in their early stages most of the diseases which now prevail are amenable to treatment.

The early recognition of tuberculosis, cancer and heart disease, with the elimination of the more acute infectious diseases, would add something like fifteen years to the average life, besides saving much in invalidism and suffering. The ultimate goal of science is the domination of the forces of nature and their utilization in promoting the welfare of mankind. Science must discover the facts and medicine must make the application for either cure or prevention.—Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., in Journal of American Medical Association.

An Odd Problem.

Can you place ten lumps of sugar in three teacups so that there is an odd number of lumps in each cup? A statistician to whom this problem was once propounded declared it was impossible to accomplish such a feat, but the following explanation shows that it is not only possible, but very easy to accomplish: Put one lump in one cup, two lumps in another cup and seven lumps in the third cup, and then put the cup with one lump in the cup with the two lumps. By placing the cup that holds one lump inside the one that holds two lumps it can be correctly stated that every cup contains an odd number of lumps, for if a cup contains another cup it also contains the contents of that second cup.

Consoling.

Noticing that his lady cashier was weeping copiously and sucking her finger, the proprietor asked her what was the matter.

Sobbingly she told him she had p-p-inched her f-f-finger in the cash register.

"Never mind, little girl," he said. "A great many more cashiers got pinched before there were any cash registers."—Indianapolis Star.

The Worm Turned.

"Is any one waiting on you?" finally asked the haughty saleslady, condescending at last to notice the shopping person.

"I'm afraid not," replied the latter. "My husband was—I left him outside—but I'm afraid he's become disgusted and gone home."—Toledo Blade.

Woman, Lovely Woman.

Every time a new young man calls the girl who wouldn't know a waffle griddle from a nutmeg grater gets terribly domestic in the trend of her conversation.—Florida Times-Union.

To Make Them Smart.

"Mr. Pedagog is an old time teacher. He believes in the rod to brighten up dull boys."

"Well, isn't that the natural way to make them smart?"

Elephants.

In India elephants over twelve and up to forty-five years of age are deemed the best to purchase and will generally work until eighty years old.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion.—Thoreau.

A Salem Witch

She Was a Bonnie Lass From Scotland.

By SARAH BAXTER

One night a coach was driven upon a dock in the Firth of Forth in Scotland. A man alighted and called upon a girl to follow him.

"What are you going to do with me?" she asked.

"Come!" was his only reply.

The girl reluctantly got out of the coach. The man forcibly drew her arm through his and took her on board a ship lying beside the dock. She had been taught by rough usage that it would be useless to resist, and she accompanied the man passively across the deck and down the companionway to the cabin. There he left her and, going on deck, approached the captain, who was giving orders for preparations to sail.

"Here is £20," he said, counting out the money, "for her passage. Take her to the Massachusetts colony and leave her there."

"Is she to be turned over to any one?"

"Leave her there."

With this the speaker produced a bag, opened it sufficiently to show that it was filled with gold pieces and handed it to the captain. The latter took it, thrust it in his pocket, and he who had given it left the ship and was driven away.

Early the next morning the crew cast off from the dock and sailed out into the ocean.

"Who is the wench?" was asked on the arrival of the ship at Salem.

"A Scotch lassie," replied a woman, "who was on the ship with us—she who feared not the storm when it came, but stood out on the foredeck and talked to it."

"And to whom does she belong?"

"To no one. Some one sent her away to get rid of her."

"The lassie must go back in the ship. It is not meant that one so young should be among us without a guardian," said the people.

But the lassie did not go back in the ship because the captain would not take her. One of the women

KATHERINE AND COVERLEIGH COMPARED NOTES.

when the immigrants had been settled in their new homes gave Kitty MacAllister—such was her name—a temporary lodging until the chief citizens should decide what to do with her, for the older persons felt it necessary to get rid of her. She was an odd creature. On the voyage she had acquired the name of Stormy Petrel, so happy was she when the wind put whitecaps on the water and shrieked in the rigging. Before the voyage was ended several of the women who had grown sons whispered among themselves that she might be a witch.

If this meant that she had bewitched the young men it was the truth, for they were as anxious that she should remain with them as the older ones were that she should go elsewhere. But when the young fellows began to quarrel over her it was decided that something must be done. Then the mother of one of those who had been bewitched went to the magistrate and made the following affidavit:

"During the voyage to America Katherine MacAllister when a storm raged went out on to the forecastle and, hanging on to the jib halyards, told the storm to wreck the ship. As soon as the said Katherine MacAllister had spoken the words a great blast threw the vessel on her beam ends, and she was only righted by the prayers of pious persons in the cabin.

"And this deponent further states that since the landing she (the deponent) went one moonlight night to the shore and saw the said Katherine MacAllister sailing on the water in a sieve."

Upon this affidavit Katherine was arrested while chasing butterflies and lodged in jail, or, rather, since there was no jail in the settlement, she was placed in the keeping of Deacon Padelford, he being chosen for her jailer since he had no sons for her to bewitch. Then a court was convened to try her.

There were a judge, a jury, lawyers, witnesses—indeed, all the officials and others pertaining to a court just as courts are organized today. And before this court Katherine MacAllister was tried on the accusation in accordance with the specifications laid down in the affidavit mentioned and was convicted of being a witch. Before sentence was passed upon her the judge asked her if she had anything to say in her defense.

"My home, your worship, is in Bonnie Scotland, where all maids are merry and all young men are brave. My father was a laird, and my mother was the daughter of a chief. My father was killed in battle, and my mother died of a broken heart. The good God who brought such trials on them and me gave me a cheerful heart to bear it all, since I must live. After my father and mother were taken away from me my Uncle Roderick shut me up in a room in the castle and one night put me in a coach and brought me to a ship, where he left me. What he did all this unkindness for I dinna ken. But since the good God intended that I should live through all the troubles in Bonnie Scotland I dinna think he'll let you burn me for a witch."

This speech excited the sympathy of all, and had it not been that Katherine had been duly convicted the judge might have had mercy on her. But he did what he conceived to be his duty, sentencing her to be burned at the stake the next day.

Richard Coverleigh, one of the young men whom Katherine had bewitched, heard her speech and, since the Puritans were prone to consider that they were appointed to special purposes by Providence, believed in his heart that he was commissioned to save the lassie he loved in his heart. He was a younger son of a British earl and had been sent to America that he might not disgrace his family by poverty, all the estate being entailed to his older brother. But he was more fitted for deeds of knight errantry than the commonplace duties of the peaceful settlers of a new country, though he had done some service in fighting hostile Indians.

Katherine was confined in one of the two rooms of Deacon Padelford's cabin, which served for dining room and kitchen. The fireplace was one of the olden type, very broad, and the chimney very large. Behind the cabin was a grove, and one of the trees grew so near it that its branches overhung the abode. Near midnight, when Katherine was sleeping serenely, undisturbed by the terrible ordeal in store for her on the morrow, she was suddenly awakened by a hand being clapped over her mouth.

"Be still," whispered a man's voice in her ear. "I have come to save you."

She could not have cried out if she would. The hand was soon removed, and the voice continued:

"Arise and put on your clothes. You will find under the chimney a rope with a loop. Put the loop under your arms, and when I feel by the rope that you are on it I will pull you up into a tree that overhangs the cabin."

"Who are you?" whispered Katherine.

"Ric Coverleigh."

Katherine felt for his hand and pressed it; then he left her, climbed the rope hand over hand and waited, standing on the chimney top. When Katherine had dressed, making no noise in doing so, she put the loop over her shoulders, and Coverleigh, feeling that it was caught, pulled her up to him, and, she catching to a limb of the tree above, he helped her up on it. In a few minutes both had descended the tree and stood upon the ground.

Richard Coverleigh, being fond of the water, had built himself a small boat with a single sail, and any contribution he made to the wealth of the settlement was by fishing. He had in this way gathered some £40, which he would doubtless have spent had there been anything to spend it for. With this money in his doublet he took Katherine to his boat and with muffled oars pulled out to where he caught a breeze; then, raising his sail, he entered upon the broad ocean.

Fortunately the weather was pleasant and the wind favorable for a sail to Boston, not far distant. Ric did not know what he would do when he reached Boston. He relied on the Lord to guide him. He was about entering the harbor in the morning when a ship bound for England approached. He hailed her and asked to be taken aboard, offering the captain all the money he had to carry him and his shipmate with him. The offer was accepted. Ric ran alongside the ship, and the two climbed aboard. Then the boat was turned adrift, and at the hour Katherine was to have been burned at the stake she had begun her voyage homeward.

On the ocean Katherine and Coverleigh compared notes and found that their circumstances were similar. Katherine's uncle had dispossessed her of her estate, he being next of kin and consequently heir at her death. He had given out that she had died, buried a coffin weighted with stones and shipped her to America. Coverleigh on his arrival in England found that his father had died in his bed and his brother had been killed while hunting. He took possession of the title and estate, married Katherine, then went to Scotland with her and dispossessed her uncle.

Various stories were told in Salem of Katherine's disappearance. The one that was accepted by most citizens was that she had flown up the chimney, and a farmer's boy who was out with the dawn averred that he had seen her high up above the cabin in which she had been confined riding on a broomstick.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., August 20, 1914

CHARLES E. DORWORTH. - Ed. & Pub

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year, strictly in Advance.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

The Republican and the New York Tribune Farmer, $1.50 a year in Advance.

— Advertising Rates. —

One-Column, 1 year.....$100
Less Half Column, 1 year..... 60
One Quarter Column, 1 year..... 35
Legal Notices (if no special contract exists) 5 cents per line, each insertion, nonpareil measure.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

United States Senator—Boies Penrose.
Governor—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh.
Lieutenant Governor—Frank B. McClain.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Henry Houck.
Congress-at-Large—M. M. Garland, J. R. K. Scott, Thomas S. Crago and Daniel F. Lafean.
Congress, 21st. Dist.—Charles H. Rowland.
State Senate, 34th. Dist.—S. J. Miller.
Assembly—Harry B. Scott.

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SUPREME CO

Robert S. Frazer, Allegheny County.
George Kunkle, Dauphin County.

SUPERIOR COURT

Edgar E. Clark, Philadelphia County.
Frank M. Trexler, Lehigh County.

No doubt the price of bullets also has been advanced.

Anyhow, the price of diamonds is slightly lower. Great encouragement to the poor man.

It's about time for the jingoes at Washington to pull their hair and attempt to involve the United States in the European war.

For two solid weeks that little affair across the ocean has succeeded in keeping T. R. off the first pages. It can't continue thus much longer.

One way in which the Kaiser might dig up some sympathy in the popular mind would be for him to also declare war against the sugar barons.

When its all said and done, one Woodrow Wilson happened to pick out a busy time to be President, but not too busy for him to reflect on the peace and quiet that pervade the restful atmosphere of Princeton.

Great Britain and France have placed a ban on war correspondents going to the front, and Germany has the lid down hard on all war news. Meanwhile the city newspapers publish miles and miles hot from the wires and giving the very latest and some that is yet to happen.

Everything would seem to indicate that the Japs, in formulating their ultimatum to Germany, took particular pains to formulate along lines pretty sure to be rejected. The way foreign nations have pitched into the war reminds one of a crowd taking a hand when two fellows start to mix things up on a street corner.

Gifford Pinchot was married last Saturday, and as might have been expected it is announced that his bride will lead the fight in Pennsylvania in behalf of his candidacy for United States Senator. For a bride she apparently is very much in earnest about it, turning out at 4 o'clock the other morning to shake hands with working men on their way to the textile mills in Philadelphia.

Despite all denials, there are just enough surface indications to foreshadow William Draper Lewis being shooed off the Washington party ticket to promote fusion with the Democrats on the governorship. Dean Lewis insists that he knows nothing about it, which is probably true, for he has only been in the political game two or three years while the managers of his party are old timers and experts in dealing with the practical side of politics.

Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, at last is in the open as an advocate of fusion between the Democrats and the Washington party. And all that Mr. Palmer asks is that he be continued on the ticket while William Draper Lewis, Washington candidate for Governor, be withdrawn in favor of Vance McCormick, the Democratic aspirant. Such a generous proposition to the Washington party certainly should provoke loud cheers.

LABORERS

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DEMOCRACY IS SPLIT ASUNDER

Three Organizations Formed in City of Philadelphia.

PARTY WORKERS IN REVOLT

Palmer-McCormick Leadership Attacked From All Sections of Pennsylvania—Is Charged With Incompetence and Selfishness—Prominent Democratic Judge Says Platform Is Insult to Sturdy Democracy—Washington Party Leaders Also at Sea.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17—After vehemently denying for weeks past that discord exists among the Democrats of Pennsylvania, the Palmer-McCormick leaders have been forced to admit that things are not exactly harmonious. This belated admission was hardly necessary. Long ago the great body of Pennsylvania Democrats learned how things were moving, and it is no exaggeration to say that this knowledge filled them with an admixture of disgust and amusement.

In the city of Philadelphia there are three Democratic parties. The so-called reorganizers have formed what is known as the Democratic club. It is entirely apart from the regular Democratic city committee controlled by friends of Michael J. Ryan. The

HENRY HOUCK,
Republican Candidate For Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Ryan people naturally resent the move of the Palmer-McCormick crowd. They claim it is tantamount to saying: "We do not trust anybody who supported the candidacy of Michael J. Ryan."

No sooner was this Democratic club formed than a split occurred among the reorganizers themselves. Dr. Horace Hoskins, accompanied by a number of other White House Democrats, broke away from the domination of Palmer and McCormick and formed a third organization. These men, disappointed at the manner in which Palmer has handled federal patronage, do not hesitate to denounce the puny and selfish leadership of the party in Pennsylvania.

But it is not Philadelphia alone that is causing worriment in the Palmer-McCormick camp. Insurrectionary factions are appearing in Erie, Allegheny, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Lackawanna and Dauphin. One of the reorganizers' leaders complained the other day that it will be necessary between now and election to devote so much attention to patching up rents within the party that little time can be given to actual campaigning.

Hot Shot From Judge Garman.

The men who fought Michael J. Ryan at the recent primary have not yet recovered from the solar plexus dealt them by Judge John M. Garman, of Luzerne county, following the meeting of the Democratic state committee, at which the platform was adopted. Judge Garman, who served his party with distinction as state chairman, is an aggressive and fearless jurist who "speaks out in meeting," whether on or off the bench. He is known all over Pennsylvania as a hater of canting hypocrisy and frequently his voice has been raised for a policy of straightforward dealing and decency among the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Here is what Judge Garman said, when asked his opinion of the Democratic state committee meeting:

"The action of the Democratic committee which met in Harrisburg is in line with the characteristics of the persons and candidates now in control.

"The platform is a mass of self-adulation, undemocratic profession and political insincerity. It starts with an absurd presumption, continues with the vacuous wanderings of a confused mentality and concludes with the weakness of attenuated political inebriety.

"Whatever of support the candidates may receive will be given by three elements—first, the political Bedouins who have for the time being obtained possession of the Democratic camp; second, the receptive hyenas that hang 'round the outskirts to revel in the offal of the camp, and, third, the few honest, ironclad Democrats who fail to distinguish the marauding occupants of the tents and who see only the Democratic banner over the camp.

"Once more under the present incompetent and discredited leadership is the Pennsylvania Democracy delivered into the hands of the enemy.

Betrayed Constituents.

"In 1906 these same office mongers and others of their ilk, by foolish nomination, aided in the election of Stuart, a Republican governor. In 1910, by supporting Berry, a misrepresenting bolter and political contortionist, they compassed the election of Governor Tener, and now by the nomination of impossibles for governor, lieutenant governor and United States senator, they have again guaranteed a Republican triumph. It is rank hypocrisy to pretend that a harmonious and united Democracy will support such candidates or such a platform.

"By the delegation of its duties to a subcommittee of nine persons the state committee actually betrayed their constituents and brought Democracy so near autocracy as to make identification impossible.

"If the indorsement of the Wilson administration carries with it an approval of the blatant, incompetent Bryan or the superserviceable W. B. Wilson, then is the socalled platform an insult to sturdy Democracy.

"The committee meeting was a disgusting exhibition of the pell-mell scramble of seekers for political jobs and of the sacrifice of manhood and independence for the appearance of party regularity. That there is not harmony in the Democratic ranks is too patent to need verification, and one-third of the committee at the meeting must despise themselves for the rank manifestation of insincerity and hypocrisy. It bodes no good to the party when dissimulation is substituted for open discussion. Truly hath the prophet said: 'The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked.'"

High-Handed Bossism.

Commenting on the reason for the factional warfare and general demoralization in the ranks of the Democracy, Senator Penrose recently said:

"I do not believe that in the history of political parties in America there has ever been exhibited such cold-blooded, high-handed boasism. The state ticket and the senatorial candidate were agreed on in the White House. I challenge a precedent for this action in the annals of politics, except in the case when President Arthur forced Folger on the Republicans of New York and was rebuked by an overwhelming defeat. I challenge another instance of a secretary of state and other cabinet officers coming into a state in which they did not reside, by order of the president, to tell the voters for what candidates they should vote in a state primary election. The platform of the Democratic party was framed outside the state in secret, backroom conference, without any attempt to give the Democrats of the state an opportunity to voice their views and principles, and issues were foisted upon Democrats which were disapproved of by thousands of them. If this is not gag methods and steam roller practices and bossism carried to a cynical extreme, then these time-worn epithets so frequently found in the mouths of Democratic orators during the primary campaign have ceased to have a meaning. The new freedom which we hear so much about has disappeared as completely as has American industrial prosperity under the Underwood bill."

SCOURGE THE ROBBERS

Lynching is never to be condoned, but nothing short of that is merited by the food robbers who have seized upon the foreign war as a pretext and boosted prices in a most outrageous manner. Prices of necessaries, already advanced to a point beyond the reach of many, are pushed still higher, further crippling the workingmen and others. The most infamous feature of the latest advance in prices of foodstuffs is that it is absolutely without justification. Sugar has been nearly doubled in price in a few days time, with the war as an excuse, and not a single barrel of sugar has been exported since war was declared. It is but one of numerous illustrations of how greedy and conscienceless food barons have conspired to rob the poor and needy. The advance in sugar, made possible by a monopoly created by unscrupulous persons, means not only hardship for the present, but higher prices for all canned fruits, etc. in months to come. Advanced prices of the present day are bound to reduce canning in private homes to a minimum, and as a result when such articles are bought in the market the demand will be greater than ever, the supply will be decreased proportionately, and as a consequence prices will be inflated to a prohibitive point.

It is high time the federal and State governments bestirred themselves to activity. By some it may be held that there is no law to prevent one selling his wares for such prices as he may be able to exact. This is beside the question. It is sufficient to say that the outrageous advances in foodstuffs of the last two weeks could not have been possible had there not been a conspiracy on the part of the few who had a monopoly on the supply in hand, and it is idle for any one to suggest that the present laws do not make suitable provision for the punishment of persons who deliberately conspire to deprive persons of limited means of actual necessaries of living.

Money wrenched from the pockets of the poor may temporarily fill the pockets of the food robbers, but money so earned will some day surely rise to haunt the ones possessing it. Criminal prosecution and imprisonment should be meted out to the conspirators. Even such punishment seems inadequate in the circumstances. When one stops to think of the actual suffering and distress resulting from the ghastly greed of a few to enrich themselves, one wonders after all whether tar and feathers do not come more nearly to fitting the enormity of the crime.

For Sale.

TYPEWRITER:- Like new, only $25, cost $100; will ship for trial prepaid; also incubator & gasoline engine cheap J. O. Stedel. Plainville, Ohio.

"The Republican" $1.50 a year in advance.

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Diamond Rings $10 to $375	Tea Sets $6 to $20	Rogers Knives or Forks $3.30 doz.

All Silverware at Corresponding Prices.

CLOCKS

Bed-room, Desk, Mantle, Chime, Traveiing and Kitchen $2.00 to $20.00

LaVallier Necklaces $1.15 and up.
Braceletts, large sizes, $1.95 and up.
Neck Chains, Coat Chains, Watch Chains 65c up
Brooches, Cuff Links, Lockets, Fobs 65c up
Bar Pins, Cuff Pins 35c up
All Cut Glass and Silverware at Corresponding Prices.

$2.00 SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS $1.00

Our Grab Bag for this sale is a repetition of our previous Grab Bags---YOU ALWAYS GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH AND MORE. A DIAMOND RING Womens and an ELGIN GOLD WATCH, 20 yr case, Mens always in the Grab. The prize is Immediately Replaced When Drawn. One Window for Womens Grab all Womeu's Articles, the other for the Men, all Men's Articles.

TRY YOUR LUCK

F. P. BLAIR & SON.

Correspondence.

Pine Grove Mills.

Miss Eritta and Edna Ward left Monday morning for a two weeks visit among friends in the Iron City.

Dr. Frank Bailey and chum, a Mr. Graham, of Milton, were among those attending the Baileyville picnic last Saturday.

Ben Bodel and family are now snugly fixed up on the Frank Miller corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dale were over-Sunday visitors at the Krebs home on Main Street.

Rev. R. M. Illingworth and wife were passengers East Wednesday morning for a two weeks visit among friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sadie Detrick fell from a buggy recently and fractured her left arm.

Frank Lohr is on the shelf nursing a pair of cracked staves, the result of his being squeezed between a wagon and hay mow on Monday.

James Longwell and wife and son enjoyed a spin through the Glades on Sunday.

John Elliot Ward and son Charles came over from Washington to mingle with the picnic crowd at Baileyville on on Saturday.

J. E. Book and Mr. Brocher, of Mifflin County motored to Baileyville on Saturday and helped enjoy the big picnic, particularly the dinner end of things.

Mrs. Esther Richie was called to Altoona on Monday to see her sister, Mrs. Sue Fry, who is quite ill.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Ward, of Bellefonte, were over-Sunday visitors in town mingling with old time friends.

Professor and Mrs. E. E. Houck motored over from Pittsburgh on Monday, making the trip in ten hours in their big Overland car, and paid a brief visit to his brother H. C. Houck, who accompanied them to Lock Haven. Mr. and Mrs. John Houck, of Tyrone, were with the party.

W. R. Dale returned from the Bellefonte hospital on Friday and seems restored to his former health.

George Porter and wife are visiting at the N. C. Neidigh home at White Hall.

Curt Neidigh and sister Esther are attending the firemen's convention at Patton this week.

J. H. Neidigh and daughter Blanche left Monday morning for a month's visit with relatives in Michigan.

All roads were leading to Baileyville last Saturday for the big picnic and upward of four thousand persons assembled to renew old acquaintances and make new ones. The dinner netted $620. Franklinville and Marengo baseball teams played in the forenoon, Marengo winning out 8—3. In the afternoon the Pine Grove and State College teams crossed bats, the, latter winning out 4—1.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Watts are mourning the death of baby boy George Jackson who died on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from whooping cough. The little one was but three weeks old and its death is keenly mourned by the parents and the five sisters and two brothers. Interment was made Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the new cemetery, Rev. L. S. Spangler officiating.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation,—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

Mt. Eagle.

Miss Myrtle Kline, of Greensburg, is visiting with friends in and nearby Mt. Eagle.

S. D. Westcott, of Fairton, New Jersey, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Florence Leathers and her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Byers, who live on one of the penitentiary farms, and Miss Gettig, of Pleasant Gap, visited on Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Hays Daughendaugh.

Mrs. Philip Ertley and grandson, of Howard, were visitors for supper Sunday evening with her brother, J. F. Deitz.

Mrs. Dunkle, of Mill Hall, was a Mt. Eagle visitor over Sunday.

Miss Iler and Miss Bartlett, nurses at the Lock Haven hospital, were guests here with Miss Anna Deitz for supper on Sunday evening. Miss Deitz has resumed her duties at the hospital, after enjoying her vacation at her parental home.

A. A. Aikey came down from Bellwood on Friday night to spend Sunday with friends here and accompany Mrs. Aikey and their daughter home.

Mr. Bricker and stepdaughter, Miss Williams, were Bellefonte shoppers on Saturday evening.

Wit Leathers, of Lock Haven, was a guest of Miss Carrie Shank on Sunday.

Miss Perry and Miss Harte, two school teachers from New Castle, who had been taking a summer course at State College, hiked to Lock Haven last week and stopped over here on Wednesday night with Mrs. Etta Leathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, of Bellefonte, transacted business here with E. H. Leathers a few days ago.

Miss Julia Daughenbaugh, of Beech Creek, is visiting with friends here.

Miss Florence Leathers made a trip to State College last Thursday to see her friend, Mrs. Kate Harvey, formerly Miss Glenn, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Will Shank and children, who spent a few weeks at Altoona, where they had a delightful visit with friends, returned home last Wednesday.

Mrs. T. G. Leathers and George Bryan were visitors to Howard on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Shultz, of Curtin, was a caller on Mt. Eagle friends a few days ago.

Mrs. Justice Leathers gave a tea on Wednesday evening in honor of her sisters, Mrs. Aikey and Miss Anna Deitz. The guests included her parents and also Miss Kunge, of Altoona.

Mrs. A. Bathurst and two daughters were in Howard doing some shopping on Monday.

Misses Anna Deitz and Bertha Kunge were Bellefonte shoppers on Monday between trains.

Miss Stella Bathurst has returned to Bellefonte, after enjoying a vacation here with her parents.

Mr. Crea has returned to his home in Tyrone, after spending several weeks here with Mr. Bitner.

Dr. McEntire, of Howard, was here on Monday evening to see several patients, including Grandma Leathers and Mrs. A. A. Aikey's little daughter.

E. E. Heverly was shopping in Bellefonte on Monday evening.

Charles Leathers and Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart and daughter, all of Monessen, recently spent several days at the home of Mrs. Etta Leathers.

Miss Rue Leathers departed on Wednesday morning for Williamsport where she will visit with friends while taking in the sights.

Milesburg.

Perry Kanarr, of Altoona, Sundayed with his parents, J. D. Kanarr and wife.

Miss Alverta Comer, of Fredrick, Md., is a visitor at the James McCullough home.

E. C. Miller has returned to his work in Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McKinley, of Juniata, Sundayed with his parents, Edward McKinley and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lingle, of Pitcairn, are visitors at the home of Mrs. John Weaver.

Mrs. Sallie Johnson has returned home after spending some time with her mother in Howard.

Miss Pearl Bryan has returned home after visiting relatives in Curtin.

Mrs. John Miles is visiting at her home in Unionville.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Confer, of Jacksonville, Sundayed with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Heaton.

Malcolm Housel, after a two-week's vacation, has returned to his work in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Johnson visited at the home of the latter's parents, Eli Stere and wife.

Miss Lulu Schenck, of Howard, was a Sunday visitor with her sister, Miss Grace Schenck.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bud" Woodring, of Tyrone, Sundayed with the former's parents, D. E. Woodring and wife.

John Weaver, of Pitcairn, was a visitor at home during the week.

Bruce Arney and "Micky" Moyer, of Center Hall, spent the week-end with friends in the burg.

Miss Elizabeth Cauliflower, of Altoona, is a visitor at the home of J. D. Kanarr and family.

E. C. Shope, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his sister, Miss Lida Shope.

Miss Mildred Campbell, of Tyrone, is visiting at W. R. Campbell's.

Miss Mabel Koons and Miss Fay Stover, of Eagleville, Sundayed at the home of John Swartz.

Miss Hilda Haupt departed for Clymer to make a two-week's visit with her brother, R. B. Haupt.

Miss Rebecca Miles recently visited with friends in Curtin.

C. T. Miles, of Altoona, Sundayed with his parents, John Miles and wife.

John Haupt is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shope, in Altoona.

Mrs. S. S. Clark has returned home after a pleasant visit with her mother, Mrs. Howard, in Baltimore, Md.

Harry Jodon Sundayed with his parents, John Jodon and wife.

J. D. Kanarr, wife and family, also Perry Kanarr and Miss Elizabeth Cauliflower, spent Sunday at Penn's Cave.

Miss Amber Confer, of Yarnell, Sundayed with her aunt, Mrs. William Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shope Sundayed at Yarnell, at the home of Dan Boyer.

Fred Campbell is visiting his grandparents, W. R. Campbell's.

W. R. Campbell and Miss Mary took in the picnic at Blanchard last week.

Mrs. Minnie Wilcox, of Renovo, is visiting at the home of James Gray.

Leo Sholl and Miss Alice Knepley were welcome callers in our town during the past week.

Edward Clauson, of Altoona, is visiting his friend, Forest Aiken, during the week.

The baseball game between Martha and Milesburg was not so exciting as had been expected. The Martha team was "stuffed" and some played as though they had never seen anything which resembled a baseball. But we should not "knock" when we shut them out without a score on their side. The game was called in the seventh inning so the Martha team could return home on the train. The score was 11—0 in our favor.

"Our Boys' Band" festival was the event of the season. It was so largely attended that Milesburgers scarcely knew their own town. The crowd was immense. People from all over the country were here. The boys arranged affairs so that the music was continuous. Old-fashioned cake-walks were attractive features of the evening. Another thing which attracted the attention of the people was the cake table. There were never so many cakes seen at a festival. They numbered eighty. Although hard times are reported on all sides, the returns of the evening were $185; almost all clear money. A vote of thanks should be tendered to Mr. Wetzler, who has been the patient instructor of "Our Boys' Band."

Striking at the Cause.

Mr. Littlerest—Doctor, what did you tell me was your special treatment for sleeplessness? Medico—We strike at the cause or the origin of the trouble. Mr. Littlerest—You don't say so! Well, you will find the baby in the other room. Only don't strike at him too hard.—New York Globe.

Squaring It.

Mr. Shoddy—Yes, that's the armal used by my ancestah who came over with the Conquerah. Young Lady—(after examining the armor carefully)—It says "Made in Germany" on the gauntlet. Mr. Shoddy—Oh, yes; my ancestah—er—started from there, don't yer know.—London Telegraph.

Curtin.

John Osman and daughter Virginia, and Miss Bernice Dukeman, of Sunbury, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Miles Dukeman.

Latimer Curtin and daughter Elizabeth, of Roaring Springs, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. James B. Curtin.

Doris and Isabel Bryan and Margaret Bathurst visited their aunt, Mrs. George Bryan, at Mt. Eagle, on Sunday.

J. Mac Curtin and wife and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. John Curtin and their two sons were Sunday visitors with their mother, Mrs. H. R. Curtin.

Mrs. T. G. Leathers visited on Sunday evening with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Bryan.

William Lucas, of Braddock, spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Prince.

Misses Pearl Bryan, Rebecca Miles and Harriet Baird have returned to their homes in Milesburg, after a delightful week's visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bryan.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the festival at Milesburg on Saturday evening and report having had a delightful time.

Mrs. Thomas Brett and daughter Marjorie, of Nebraska, are visiting the former's brother, H. B. Neff.

Misses Helen and Hilda Bryan were shoppers in Bellefonte on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Miller and daughter and Miss Dorothy Williams were guests of Mrs. W. J. Brooks on Sunday.

Miss Alice Bridge, of Jersey Shore, is visiting with her uncle, H. B. Neff.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shay and children, of Howard, recently visited with Mrs. Shay's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shultz.

The United Evangelical Sunday school will hold its picnic in Korman's grove on Thursday, August 20th.

Ruth, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shultz, while playing last Thursday fell from the iron bridge which spans Bald Eagle creek, and although she dropped a distance of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet onto the gravel about the pier fortunately she sustained no broken bones or other serious injuries.

Holt's Hollow.

Miss Alta Watson, who is employed at Bellefonte, also Miss Lizzie Kelley, visited here Sunday night with their friend, Miss Esther Fetzer.

Quite a few of our people took in the Milesburg festival and had a splendid time.

Mr. Davis, wife and family, of Lyonstown, were Sunday visitors at the home of John Lucas.

William Rote, wife and children, of State College, visited on Sunday at the home of Mrs. Rote's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Shope.

Ralph Musser, who is employed near Tyrone, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Musser, at this place.

Mrs. William Emenhizer and child, of Pittsburgh, are spending some time here with relatives.

William Speece, of Milesburg, passed through town on Sunday, enroute to the home of his father-in-law, where his wife has been very ill for some time past.

BELATED RECOGNITION.

Plaint of a Woman Who Was Shadowed by a Detective.

"Acquaintance with a detective is not the good thing some people may imagine," said a young woman who has never yet been accused of being an adventuress or anything else that is supposed to get one's name on the front pages of the newspapers.

"A few months ago I was robbed of a belt that I prized very highly because it was unique and cannot be duplicated. I spent considerable money and had the assistance of a headquarters detective, but without recovering the belt.

"That was all well enough, but the other day as I was walking down Broadway I saw Mr. Detective. He saw me, too, and remembered that he had seen me somewhere, but had evidently forgotten the circumstances. He 'shadowed' me for a block; then when I turned into a store he slipped into a doorway and waited for me to come out. Again he shadowed me till I turned into my doorway.

"At that point he seemed to suddenly remember that he had known me as a client, not as a victim, for as I looked back he seemed to have a sheepish look in his face as he turned and walked rapidly away."—New York Globe.

A Wonderful Drummer.

Probably the most remarkable drummer who ever lived was Jean Henri, the famous tambour major of the Emperor Napoleon. One of his feats was to play on fifteen different toned drums at the same time in so soft and harmonious a manner that instead of the deafening uproar that might have been expected the effect was that of a novel and complete instrument. In playing he passed from one drum to the other with such wonderful quickness that the eyes of the spectators could hardly follow the movement of his hands and body.

How's Your Liver?

If it is not doing its work properly, waste products---poisons--- that should have been eliminated, are remaining in the system--- or it is not secreting enough bile, thus hindering that part of part of the digestion that takes place in bowels.

REXALL LITTLE LIVER PILLS

are small, pleasant to take, and do the work painlessly and effectually---Price 25c.

GREEN'S PHCY. CO.

The Rexall Store

A. THOMAS & CO.

CLARENCE PENNA.

Drilling Contractors

Well Drilling A Specialty

COAL AND CLAY PROSPECTING

Thoroughly experienced in all kinds of drilling. We understand the business in all its branches. Prepared at all times to give estimates on work. No job too small or too large for us. Reference furnished, based on contracts we have handled in Centre County.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Address

A. THOMAS,

Clarence, Pa.

To Enjoy the Popular Dances.

The feet must be free from pain Many women and men realize the comfort to be enjoyed by using Allen's Foot Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken ntothe shoes before the dance. Since dancing has become so popular. Allen' Foot-Ease is in demand everywhere because it rests the feet and makes dancing a delight. For Free sample, Address

Bellefonte Markets.

Corrected by the Robert Morris store.

Eggs, per dozen	.22
Butter, per pound	.25

Bellefonte Grain Market.

Corrected by Gamble, Gheen & Co.

Wheat, white or mixed	.85
Wheat, red	.90
Corn, shelled (per bu.)	.75
Corn, ears, (per bu.)	.75
Oats, (per bu.)	.40
Rye, (per bu.)	.70
Barley, (per bu.)	.50
Buckwheat, (per bu.)	.55

Penny-A-Word Column

WANTED—White pine wood. Write or inquire of P. B. Crider & Son, Bellefonte, Pa.,

AGENTS WANTED—The money is yours if you grab this winner. Sells to every man—no talking. Show it and sale is made. Sample $1.00. Write Wyoming Co. 116 Wyoming St., Dayton, O.

FOR RENT.—The store room now occupied by Wm. McClure, on corner of the Diamond and High Street. Can give possession May 1st 1914.
F. W. CRIDER.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic man to sell Lubricating oils, greases and paints in Centre and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission.
Doan Oil & Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—2 young cows; one full blooded Jersey, 3-yrs. old; other is also full blooded cow. One fresh February 15th, other fresh March 12th. Also, last fall large hogs. Apply Mike Benz Chemical Lime Co., Coleville, Pa. 7-30r-3

PERSONAL—Save your hair with Annis-Brook Hair Food. It cures dandruff, falling hair, itching scalp; it ensures healthy hair growth, fully guaranteed. $1.00 per bottle. Annis Brook Hair Food Co., Corry, Pa. 4-16-6t.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS—Either sex. Earn $12.50 per 100. Giving Free Pkgs. Blumer's Perfumed Laundry Starch. All or spare time. 1520 Blumer Bldg., Lincoln and Roscoe, Chicago.

About the size of your shoes it's some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for dancing parties, and for breaking in New Shoes, Sold Everywhere at 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Mother Gray's Swee Powders for Children.

Relieves Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething, Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels, and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 24 years. They never fail. At all drug gists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price $1.00.

Farmers' Supply Store

BELLEFONTE, Pa.

The American Cow and Hen

are money earners, and the question is all in the balanced rations—is all that is required to bring out their productiveness.

Feed the Cow Ensilage

and use the Blizzard Ensilage Cutter for silo filling. All the experimental Stations use the Blizzard. Easy to operate and has a self-feeder, making it absolutely safe for the operator. We have one here on our floor. Come in and look it over. Price is right. The

New Idea Manure Spreader

is second to none and will do the work to your satisfaction. Wiard Walking and Sulkey Plows, Spring and Spike-tooth Harrows, Single and Double Disc Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Grain Drills, Galvanized Water Troughs, Cast Iron Hog Troughs rat proof and any length, Galvanized Chain Pumps good for all time, Force and Lift Easy Running Pumps carried in stock, put in the well and guaranteed, Cutting Boxes and Corn Crackers, Corn Shellers both hand and power, Poultry Netting, Poultry Grit, Oyster Shells and Beef Scrap, Alfalfa Meal and Charcoal everything to make the hen profitable.

Ladders for Apple Picking

single and extension, up to 40 feet. All kinds of Field Seed at the right price and quality that will stand up to the State's test. Brookville Wagons a specialty. Don't worry about fertilizers. We carry from five to six grades in stock to suit all customers and at prices you will find to be as low as any tramp agent offers and which he says are "at cost." Look out for the runner that is selling "at cost." He's taking you over, either in the matter of price or quality. Figure it out for yourself.

John G. Dubbs,

Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

WHY BAKE CAKE

When we always have a fresh supply of Drake's pure food cake. Drake's Pound Cake has reached as near perfection as modern scientific principles and equipment can bring it.

Try an order of Drake's pound cake in these varieties: Plain, Raisin, Citron, Marble, Lady, Nut, Molasses Fruit and Oriental Fruit. We also handle Drake's Sponge Cake.

DOUBLE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS ON SATURDAY

ROBERT MORRIS

Bellefonte - - Pa.

A Home In America

A Story For Labor Day

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

Jean Stahren and Elsa Vogan lived on adjoining farms on the western coast of Norway. Neither had any brothers or sisters; consequently they were constant playmates, for there were no other children within a couple of miles. Since the country was rocky and not very productive their parents were very poor. But neither Jean nor Elsa had ever known luxuries, and what we do not know of we do not covet. Besides, there is an unconsciousness of deprivation in childhood, and so long as children have enough to eat, though of the plainest food, and enough clothing to keep them warm they are content.

But there came a time with Jean when he began to think of his future. This was when he was seventeen years old. One day, standing with Elsa on a high ridge overlooking the Atlantic ocean, he said to her:

"Elsa, it will not satisfy me to remain here with father and mother to work this little farm. There is barely enough for them to be made out of it, and I feel that I must go out into the world to make something for myself."

A frightened look came to Elsa's face. This was the first intimation she had that she and Jean would not live near each other always as they had lived.

"Where would you go, Jean?" she asked.

"If one sails westward from here in a few days he will reach some islands called Britain. They have a king there, as we have here, and nobles, but I understand that the people are active, and there are opportunities for poor men to make a good living. But if one continues on southwestward he will come to a great continent called America. The people there have no king, no nobles. All are on the same level so far as the law is concerned. To that land people of small means from all nations are flocking. There is plenty of land there which is very rich, and great factories where people work, and those who are skilled receive wages that are unheard of here in Norway. I am thinking of going to America to join in the battle for fortune."

"But, Jean," cried the girl, "you are not skilled at any work, and in no country are farms given away. Having no trade and no money to buy a farm, what will you do to earn a living? And where will you get money to pay your way?"

"I am now of a proper age to learn a trade, and as to the means for the journey I shall work my passage. I shall go on a ship to Hamburg, for which I have the money. There, I understand, there are great vessels sailing to America. They need many persons to wait on the passengers, and it will not be difficult for me to secure one of these places."

"How did you learn all this?"

"Lars Olsen told me; he has been to Hamburg."

Elsa was looking out to the westward, and Jean saw tears gathering in her eyes. He put his arms about her and kissed her. The boundary between childhood and youth had been passed. From that moment they were lovers, though they were still unconscious of the change.

"Don't cry, Elsa," said Jean. "When I have become a skilled workman I will send for you to come over the sea and be with me."

"How could I go over there and be with you, Jean? That would not be right."

"But I will then be a man and you a woman; we can be married."

This ingenuous proposal did not seem to give comfort to Elsa. She said that it would be a long while before Jean could send for her, and even then she could not leave her father and mother, who were every day becoming more dependent upon her. This made Jean feel ashamed, for he knew that he, too, was needed at home. But Jean looked further into the future than Elsa and had more resolution to break the barriers between him and success. Besides, he looked forward to the day when, having become a skilled laborer, he could earn more than he needed for himself and could send money to his parents.

It was a sad day for all when Jean departed. His mother begged him to stay, but his father approved of his going.

"Goodby, my son," he said. "I have heard of that great country beyond the sea where the people are the government and where the workingman must be educated for what he does the same as the lawyer, the doctor and the priest. And they tell me that when he learns his trade he is protected by the trade unions against the competition of those who are unskilled. Go, and God grant that you may prosper."

Elsa went a part way on the road with Jean and when they parted surprised him by encouraging him instead of giving way to repining.

"It will not seem long, dear Jean, before you will be building houses or railroads or ships, and every day you will earn more than you need, so that you can send money to your father and mother to buy them comforts they sorely need in their old age."

"But I shall not be satisfied, sweetheart, till I have earned not only enough for that, but to send for you to come to me."

Nevertheless they had no sooner passed away from each other than Jean's eyes became moist, and Elsa broke down and sobbed as though her heart would break.

* * * * * * * *

An ocean liner came sailing down the coast and, entering the lower bay of New York, made its way up toward Ellis island, where emigrants must prove that they come within the laws governing their admission to the United States of America. Among those who were transferred from the vessel to the island was a young woman, who gave her name as Elsa Vogan and her age as twenty-two. She stepped from the lighter that bore her to the dock and looked about her as if expecting some one to meet her; but, seeing no one she knew, her expression of expectancy changed to one of disappointment. Passing with the throng into the apartment where emigrants present their claims for admission, Elsa was brought before an official for examination.

"What means have you?" he asked.

"Only a few silver coins left over after paying for my passage."

"How do you expect to live here in America?"

"I came over here to be married. I expected to meet at the dock when I landed the man who will marry me, but he did not appear."

The official asked the man's name and where he lived. Elsa told him that his name was Jean Stahren and that he was an ironworker in Pennsylvania, but what place in Pennsylvania she could not tell him.

Elsa was told that she might remain on the island for a few days, but if at the end of that time her lover did not appear she must be sent back to Hamburg, whence she had sailed. This was a terrible blow to the poor girl, for she knew that there was some reason why Jean had not met her, which might not be corrected within so short a time.

Fortunately it was summer, the end of August, and Ellis island, surrounded as it is by water, was not a disagreeable place to wait. Elsa gazed out over the bay, wondering at the gigantic statue of Liberty, at the skyscrapers of lower New York, at the Brooklyn suspension bridge and at Castle Williams on Governors island. A day passed, and Jean did not appear. Another day went by and still there were no tidings of him. The third day was Sunday, the 1st of September. Elsa was called before one of the immigration officials and informed that a steamer would sail for Hamburg the next day and if she could not satisfy the authorities that she would not be a burden on the United States before that time she would be sent back to Germany, whence she came.

Elsa was in agony. Jean had sent her the money for her passage, at the same time telling her to write him the name of the steamer on which she would sail, promising to meet her on the dock when the ship arrived. She had written him the name of the steamer, but, not being versed in the ways of the world, had not mentioned the date of its arrival, though she had said that she expected to sail about the last of August. And now, after having waited seven years to be united to Jean and having come all the way across the Atlantic ocean for the purpose, she must go back to Hamburg.

That Sunday was a sultry afternoon, and Elsa in order to get cool sat on the dock gloomily looking out over the waters of the bay. She saw a little steamer leave New York and make for the island. Boats were coming often, and she had looked when each had arrived for Jean. But now she had given up hope. When the boat reached the dock she scarcely noticed those who came ashore. But a man passed near her, stopped and looked at her scrutinizingly.

"Elsa!" he exclaimed.

She arose and for a moment did not recognize Jean, for he wore a full beard.

"Oh, Jean!" she cried. "Why have you not come before?"

"How long have you been here?"

"Three days."

"I supposed you would come on the steamer that is telegraphed to be here presently."

Elsa had little education, and she had written the name of the ship on which she would sail so badly that Jean could not read it. He had therefore judged of the time of her arrival from the date she gave and consequently fell between two steamers. But he wasted few words in explanation.

"Come, Elsa," he said. "We must be married at once, go to New York and leave for my home in Pennsylvania on a night train. Tomorrow will be Labor day, and I am at the head of the committee of arrangements for my union and have much to do."

So Jean and Elsa were married on the island and left there at once. It was past midnight when they reached their home, a cottage near a steel works where Jean was employed. Though it was late, Elsa found time to admire the cozy home that Jean had prepared for her.

The first day Elsa spent in America was Labor day, and though she saw little of her husband she saw one of the most important celebrations of the new world.

Jean Stahren became a master mechanic, and, having a wife who was a good manager, they sent monthly remittances to the old folks in Norway and after awhile made them a visit. But by this time they took with them several children to introduce to their grandparents.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation; except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:—

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CURIOUS FOSSIL FORESTS.

Twelve Tower, One Above the Other, In Yellowstone Park.

In the Yellowstone National park twelve successive forests, one on top of another, have been buried by outflows of lava and petrified, according to a government pamphlet entitled, "Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park," by F. H. Knowlton.

The area within which the fossil forests are now found was apparently in the beginning an irregular but relatively flat basin, on the floor of which, after a time, there grew the first forest. Then there came from some of the volcanoes, probably those to the north, an outpouring of ashes, mud flows and other material which entirely buried the forest, but so gradually that the trees were simply submerged by the incoming material, few of them being prostrated. On the raised floor of the basin, after a time, the next forest came into existence, only to be in turn engulfed as the first had been, and so on through the period represented by the 2,000 feet or more of similar beds.

The whole history of the manner in which these forests were fossilized is not fully understood, but it was undoubtedly dependent en or at least greatly facilitated by the presence of volcanic and hydrothermal activity, which was doubtless then, as it is to some extent now, a marked feature of the park region. The fossil forests are surrounded by a matrix that is known as an acidic lava, which contains abundant silica in solution. The first part of the process of silicification may well have been that silica would be deposited in all the cells and vessels of the wood, making an accurate cast of all open spaces. Then, while the slow process of decay went on, as each particle of organic matter was removed its place was taken by the silica, until finally all the wood substance had disappeared and its place, atom by atom, had been taken by silica.

The Sin of Trousers.

Trousers were not introduced into England without a struggle—a struggle in which the great Duke of Wellington suffered his only defeat, for it is on record that in 1814 Wellington was refused admission to Almack's "because he wore trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings." Next year trousers were admitted to Almack's and Wellington won Waterloo

BULL PLOWS OF PERU.

Primitive Methods and Implements Still Used In Farming.

The tilling of the soil is done in the crudest way not only in Peru, but throughout the whole of South America. Outside of the wheat fields of the Argentine, the methods would not do credit to the Egyptians in the days of Rameses. In fact, the bull plow as it is used in Peru today dates back to the kings of the first dynasty of Egypt.

The plow, the Peruvian spade and the grub hoe, which latter is simply a crooked stick with an iron shoe, are the three implements of agriculture in Peru today. No implement is found to crush the hard lumps of ground in the plowed fields. This is done by the women and children with a short club like a baseball bat. Corn is planted by using a sharp stick to make a hole in the ground. Then the kernel is dropped in the hole and covered by a push of the bare foot on the softened earth.

Rain is not a necessity in these valleys. The natives have made admirable irrigating ditches that convey an abundance of water to every portion of the cultivated fields. The water moistens the roots of the corn from day to day, or turned into the ditches that follow the cane fields it becomes a potent factor in the luxuriant growth of the sugar cane. The best sugar cane in the world is grown in Peru, but 90 per cent of it is used, I am told, to make rum.—National Magazine.

LUCERNE'S QUAINT BRIDGE.

In Its Center Is an Old Time Prison and Torture Chamber.

Lucerne, in Switzerland, possesses what is probably the most curious bridge in the world as well as one of the greatest historic interest. This bridge, known as the Kapellbruecke, or "Chapel bridge," crosses the River Reuss at its junction with Lake Lucerne. It was constructed so long ago as 1333 and for nearly 600 years has formed the chief avenue of traffic across the broad but sluggish stream. In other days the bridge extended its zigzag shape to nearly twice its present length and reached as far as the hofkirche, or cathedral, whence its name.

In the center of this covered wooden bridge stands the famous octagonal "wasserthurm," or water tower, where in olden times the municipal treasure was stored. For ages it was also used as a prison, and among its dungeons is a torture chamber. But the most unique feature of all consists of the series of curious pictures in the roof of the bridge. There are sixty-nine of these painted on triangular wooden panels fitted into the pitched roof of the bridge. One after another they tell the salient facts of Swiss history or portray events in the life of the saints of the town, St. Leodegar and St. Maurice.—Washington Star.

Footprints In Stone.

From time to time amateur geologists unhampered by "book learning" make as they suppose wonderful discoveries in the primeval rocks. They find what they hail not as footprints on the sands of time, but footprints of men and animals on flat rock surfaces and slabs of stone. The real origin of such hollows is now known to be the former presence of concretions which have in time been worn out. In every part of the earth such "footprints" have been found. The most remarkable of these is a print two feet long on the top of a lofty hill called Adam's peak, in the island of Ceylon, which is believed by the natives to be the stamp of the foot of Buddha as he left the earth and sprang into heaven, and it is accordingly an object of worship. —London Globe.

Novelties In Old Fleet Street.

Fleet street was formerly the wonder place of London, where all that was novel, bizarre and marvelous was exhibited by enterprising showmen. Ben Jonson alludes to "a new notion of the city of Nineveh, with Jonah and the whale, at Fleet bridge," and at the "Eagle and Child" was exhibited a collection of freaks and monstrosities that set the whole town agape. In 1710, too, were advertised as on exhibition at Fleet bridge "two strange, wonderful and remarkable monstrous creatures, an old she dromedary, seven feet high and ten feet long, lately arrived from Tartary, with her young one, being the greatest wonder, rarity and novelty ever seen in the three kingdoms."—London Express.

Worse Off Than He Thought.

Shadbolt—Well, I'm $50 worse off than I was yesterday morning. Dingus—How's that? Shadbolt—I was held up by footpads on my way home last night and robbed. Dingus—I'm sorry for you, old man. But they didn't get the $5 I borrowed of you before you started home, anyhow. Shadbolt—That's so. I forgot that. I'm $55 worse off than I was yesterday morning.—Chicago Tribune.

A Matter of Feet.

"If one did not know better," remarked an observant man, "he would be inclined to believe an aviator is akin to a centipede. Not long ago I was telling a friend that a certain airman had dropped forty-five feet. 'Yes?' he asked. 'And how many has he left?'"—New York Tribune.

Women Physicians.

Women physicians are not a modern innovation. There were plenty of them among the ancient Greeks, some of them being famous.

Let no man think he is loved by any man when he loves no man.—Epictetus.

A Mystery Of Jewels

It Remained a Mystery For Many Years

By F. A. MITCHEL

When I first met Lucy Larraway she was living with her mother, and they were having a hard time to make ends meet. We were both very young then and formed a boy and girl attachment. As we grew older and I reached an age at which I realized that I had a career before me and must be considering how to meet it the fact that neither Lucy nor I had any capital seemed to render a marriage between us undesirable.

I don't remember that I stated this to her in so many words. Indeed, there was no need to do so, for she spoke of it herself. She was a practical girl and looked at things as they were rather than as she would have them. "I would only be a drag on you," she said. "You are capable of taking a good stand in the world provided you don't handicap yourself in the start with a wife who must throw the whole burden upon you."

"Would you have me—that is, considering yourself out of the question—marry a girl with a fortune?"

"No," she replied; "I would not."

"What are your reasons?"

"First, it would deprive you of the stimulus of necessity, which is the foundation of all or nearly all success. Second, I do not believe that any poor man of proper pride can ever feel comfortable if his wife possesses a fortune and he has nothing."

"The deduction being that a poor man had best not marry so long as he is poor?"

"Rather that if he marries a woman who supplies comforts and luxuries he is in an unpleasant position, and if he marries one as poor as himself he is very badly handicapped."

In all this I agreed with Lucy, but I neither admitted nor denied its truth. We being practical young persons, there was never a proposal on my part or an acceptance or refusal on hers. We conferred upon the matter of our marrying much as two persons will talk over the practicability of forming a business partnership. Whatever of love there was underneath this common sense deliberation was unexpressed.

This condition lasted about a year, when Lucy's mother died. It seemed to me then that Lucy might best marry me, for she must live alone. But the conditions were otherwise unchanged, and since her mother had been nonproductive pecuniarily Lucy could provide for her wants more easily than before. I was then struggling to get a start in my profession, and it did not seem wise for me to urge her.

Then followed a period in which Lucy and I saw very little of each other. I was away from home a great deal, and I heard of her being away, too, though where she had gone I did not learn. I wrote her a despondent letter, in which I said that at the rate we were progressing—or, rather, not progressing—financially she would soon be an old maid. I advised her, if she found a suitable opportunity, to marry. She replied that if she found the opportunity she would let me know before engaging herself.

Such was the very practical situation when one morning I received a package by express. Not expecting anything in that way, I looked long at the typewritten address before opening it. There seemed to be a box under the wrapper, and had it not been very light I might have feared an infernal machine. Untying the string and taking off the cover, there, true enough, was a box. Its lid was on hinges and was held shut by a spring, which I pressed and raised the lid.

I recall with the freshness of that moment the dazzling splendor of what lay before me. The box was lined with purple satin, on which rested a heap of diamonds. For a moment I was lost in contemplation of their beauty; then I began to wonder how they could have come into my possession. Again I took up the wrapper and scrutinized the address. There were my name, street and number, plain as the stones in the box. Turning again from the printing to the jewels, I made a rough estimate of their value. Several large stones I believed, if genuine, to be worth between $10,000 and $12,000 each. There were many smaller ones, and when I figured up the value of each I concluded the lot was worth not much less and not much more than $50,000.

After many theories as to why this treasure had been sent me I came to the conclusion that it had been stolen, the thief had feared being caught with it in his possession and had shipped it by express to get it into the hands of some one else. But in doing so he must have given up all claim to the property, for he must have expected that the receiver would report the matter to the police. But why had he chosen me for his purpose? My only theory on this point was that he had taken up a directory to find a name and address and his hitting on mine was a mere coincidence.

Being a methodical sort of person, I thought out what I would do before doing it. I made a list of the stones, giving a description of each, then started ed for a safety deposit company. On the way I submitted the jewels to a diamond expert, who pronounced them genuine, of excellent quality and offered me $60,000 for the lot. At the deposit company I rented a box, locked the stones in it, then reported the matter to the police.

There had been several jewel robberies reported, but none very lately. I looked over the description in each case, but none of them tallied with the case in hand. Mine were all unset, but this made no difference, for they might easily have been removed from the setting. Mine were all diamonds, while in the other cases the stones consisted of various jewels.

By arrangement with the police I had each stone weighed and described by a diamond expert, and they were authorized if any one described any of the jewels correctly to put him in communication with me, that he might prove property. A number of descriptions of stones or lots of stones came to me, but none tallied with those that had been sent to me. It was impossible that I should be imposed upon in a matter of weight alone.

The theory of the police was that the jewels had been stolen, probably in one lot, from a diamond merchant, who had reasons for not reporting his loss. Sometimes those losing goods, suspecting or not suspecting the thief, put a private detective on the case, who advises keeping the whole matter secret. I showed the gems, the box in which they came, the paper in which they had been wrapped, to a detective, who studied them closely, but without getting a clew. Had the box been a new one he might possibly have traced it from the maker to the person who had bought it, but it was evidently very old, nothing of its kind having been manufactured for many years.

I told no one except officials of my find for several months. Then I informed Lucy Larraway of it. She gave me no assistance in ferreting out the sender. That I had not yet heard from him did not argue that I would not hear at any time, though the longer the delay the less likelihood. The fact of their having been sent to me instead of a confederate tended to indicate that when the thief had shipped them his object was to get rid of them without even calling for them.

Lucy suggested that there was some story in high life connected with them, possibly a tragedy. She fancied, for instance, a profligate son of a wealthy father stealing them from him, then becoming terror stricken at exposure and shipping them at random. A case like this would probably never be exposed.

As time went on this theory or something like it seemed to be gaining ground with Lucy, and I fell in with it myself. I stated it to the police, who told me that not a tithe of the skeletons in family closets ever walked out into the open. Possibly an explanation of this case of mine might come in time, but there was little likelihood of my having been put in possession of the jewels temporarily or I would have been called on for them before now.

At last I came to the conclusion to use the property for my advancement. At a time following a financial panic when securities were much depressed I made a loan on the diamonds and bought productive property. A quick rise followed, and I sold out at a considerable profit.

When I told Lucy of what I had done I expected that she would blame me for jeopardizing property that I might at any time be called upon to return. She did not seem to take this view of it, however, reminding me that I had done all I could to discover the owner, whereupon I told her that I now saw no reason why we should not be married, and she consented.

For years the diamonds remained in the safety deposit company's vault. Children grew up about Lucy and me. But I prospered, and there was enough for all. When sons and daughters were going to college and our expenses were considerable my wife suggested that I sell the jewelry and put the money into interest bearing property. But I declined to do so, intending them for my children after my death.

For thirty years I lived a happy life with my dear wife; then she left me. Some time after her death I devoted myself to the melancholy duty of weeding out those numberless effects, consisting of old letters and trinkets, that accumulate during a lifetime. Going over some private papers of hers, I found a list of diamonds, giving their standing as to purity and their accurate weight. I recognized that it comprised the gems which had been sent to me years agone. I could not remember my wife having had a copy of this inventory.

Passing on to other papers in the same receptacle, I came upon a will executed more than thirty years before by one Jane Larraway, bequeathing to her niece, Lucille Larraway, all her property. I opened my eyes at this and pushed on through the bundle of papers among which I had found it and saw at once that they concerned the settling of the estate of Jane Larraway and that Lucy had received an inheritance of $63,000.

If ever man looked back with emotion on a noble deed of one lost I did on seeing the evidence that my beloved Lucy had converted a fortune into diamonds and given them to me, concealing herself as the donor. Oh, that I could bring her back for one moment in which to take her in my arms and tell her—or try to tell her—what I felt!

Alas, how many of us realize sacrifices that have been made for us only after the beloved one has passed beyond our gratitude!

I told my children what their mother had done for us all and divided the gems among them, to keep in memory of her.

OUR SUN A VARIABLE STAR.

The More Spots It Has Upon It the More Heat We Get.

Accurate investigations carried on simultaneously in various parts of the world through a long series of years have demonstrated that the sun does not give out constantly the same amount of heat, but the variation is so great as to amount to 10 degrees on the earth's surface. In other words, our sun is a variable star. It has long been known that other stars vary in the amount of light they send forth, notably Mira in the constellation of Cetus, but it required the most refined investigation with the most elaborate checks to prove that this was the case with the sun. One of the instruments is so delicate that it can measure one-millionth part of a degree of heat.

It is found that the amount of heat is connected with the spots on the sun, and, curiously enough, more spots more heat. Thus we have one factor in the changes of terrestrial temperature, although it is only one. Our seasons are caused by the inclination of the earth's equator to the ecliptic, and the heat is greater in summer when the sun's rays fall most directly on the earth. But as the amount of heat varies and as the radiation, reflection, etc., also vary we have a very complex system of weather.

It is believed by the Smithsonian institution that eventually we shall be able, through knowledge on the subject, to make much more accurate weather predictions than at present and for a much longer time in advance.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ROLLING AN UMBRELLA.

This Expert Makes It a Rather Complicated Operation.

Few men can roll up an umbrella nicely. Here is the method I was taught. It is not very pretty, but it is effective. You begin by folding up a sheet of newspaper to form a little pad; otherwise you are apt to spoil your wall paper. Now for the rest.

Hold the umbrella horizontally. Hold the pad of paper against the wall, press the end of the umbrella against the paper, and the handle of the umbrella against your own body. This leaves the hands free for the delicate task of rolling up the umbrella. Find the button. Bring the fold with the button on it to your left and let it hang down. Then pull out each fold and pass it over the first. Throw the lot loosely around the umbrella without disturbing the creases of the folds. Grip the tops of the ribs with the right hand. Put your left hand around the other end and wind the umbrella through the left hand with a screwing motion.

Do not let go of the tops of the ribs of the umbrella. When you have to move the hand slide it around. If you let go you will find that the ribs get out of place, and then the folds of the umbrella will follow suit. When the umbrella is rolled up grip it tightly until you have fastened it. If you fail in that detail you will get an unsightly bulge in the center of the umbrella.—London Globe.

Gloves of Varnish.

Skin varnish completely covering the hands is used by some surgeons instead of rubber gloves during surgical operations. So cleverly is the varnish made that it cannot be washed off with water or any liquid likely to be met in the course of an operation; nor can it be scraped off except by scraping off the skin itself, and yet it is about as pliable as very thin rubber. The purpose in using it instead of rubber gloves is to preserve the sensitiveness of the touch and make it easier to handle materials such as catgut. The varnish looks like honey. It is rubbed on the hands after they have been washed as thoroughly as possible, and quickly dries. To remove it the hands are washed in another chemical solution.—Saturday Evening Post.

Flint and Tinder.

If tempted to grumble overmuch at the modern match, let us recall the elaborate ritual necessary to procuring a light until about a century ago. By striking a flint with a piece of steel a spark—if you were adept and lucky—was thrown upon a piece of tinder, which spark you blew into a flame. Strips of wood dipped in sulphur were held in the flame, and your match was lighted. The tinder, having fulfilled its function, was extinguished by a tin damper. The match sticks were either homemade or purchased in small bundles from gypsies.—London Express.

Women as Soldiers.

"Henrietta," said Meekton, "I don't think women would ever care to be soldiers."

"Why not?"

"Soldiers' uniforms are so much alike. No soldier can have the slightest curiosity about what another soldier has on."—Exchange.

Tommy's Idea of Encouragement.

Mother—And you say the little girl played the violin, Tommie? Tommie—Yes, mamma.

"And did she get any encouragement?"

"No, mamma; nobody passed around any hat!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Russia's Vast Forests.

Russia has 464,500,000 acres of forest. That is to say, more than one-third of the whole country is covered by trees, and there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant.

Straightforwardness without the rules of propriety becomes rudeness.

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Contemptible.

Grace—If it was a secret why in the world did you tell that girl? Gwendolyn—It won't do her any good, my dear. I'd already telephoned it to all the girls she knew.—Puck.

Human Nature.

Eddie—Pa, what's human nature? Pa—That's the thing that always catches it when a fellow can't blame it on anybody else.—London Mail.

There are more men ennobled by study than by nature.

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Central R. R. of Penna. Train Schedule.

Leave,
Bellefonte for Mill Hall 7:05 A. M., 2:20 and 6:35 P. M.
Leave,
Mill Hall for Bellefonte, 8:37 A M., 3:56 and 8:35 P M.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILRO On and after Monday, Jan. 25th, trains will run as follows from the P. R. station.

TRAINS TO STATE COLLEGE.

	WESTWARD.	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M
Lv.	Bellefonte	‡ 6.30	‡ 10.15	‡ 2.00
	Coleville	6.35	10.0	2.07
	Morris	f 6.38	.....	f 2.12
	Stevens	f 6.43	.....	f 2.17
	Hunters Park	f 6.46	.....	f 2.21
	Fillmore	f 6.50	f 10.34	f 2.26
	Briarly	f 6.55	.....	f 2.29
	Waddles	7.00	10.45	2.35
	Krumrine	f 7.12	.....	f 2.50
	State College	7. 5	11.10	3.20
	Strubles	f 7. 7	.....	.....
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.31	.....	.....
	Pine Grove Mills	7.36	.....	3.40

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. "f" Stop flag

TRAINS FROM STATE COLLEGE.

	EASTWARD	A. M.	4	
Lv.	Pine Grove Mills	7.35	.....	f 3.30
	Bloomsdorf	f 7.40	.....	.....
	Strubles	f 7.45	.....	3.30
	State College	8.00	12.00n	f 5.01
	Krumrine	f 8.07		f 5.00
	Waddles	8.20	12.00	f 5.25
	Briarly	f 8.24	.....	5.27
	Fillmore	f 8.28	f 12.28	f 5.35
	Hunters Park	f 8.31	.....	f 5.40
	Stevens	f 8.35	.....	f 5.40
	Morris	f 8.37	.....	f 5.40
	Coleville	8.40	12.40	f 5.50
	Bellefonte	8.50	12.50	f 4.00

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte to points east and west.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

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LYMAN BROWN, 40 Murray St., New York, U.S.A.

Here and There.

Hassell Montgomery was a business visitor to Philadelphia on Monday.

Mrs. H. W. Tate has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Harmer, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wilson Norris has as her guests the Misses Grady, of Harrisburg.

Miss Emily Natt has as her guest a cousin, Miss Weyland, of England.

Empty barrels, kegs and one-gallon jugs for sale at Green's Pharmacy Co.

Miss Lizzie Logan, of Williamsport, is visiting here with Mrs. John P. Harris.

Miss Elizabeth Galbraith departed last Sunday to visit with an aunt in Philadelphia.

Mrs. John M. Shugert entertained with bridge on Saturday afternoon of last week.

E. J. Williams, of State College, greeted old friends in Bellefonte on Monday.

Miss Vede Wetzel was an arrival home on Monday after an enjoyable visit with friends at York.

Miss Sadie Bollich is visiting with friends in Sunbury, having gone there on Saturday, last.

Father O'Hanlon, of State College, has as his guests his sister and several friends from Savannah, Georgia.

William Shope and Gus Heverly departed last Friday for a two weeks vacation trip along the great lakes.

Andrew B. Young was called to Jersey Shore last week by the death of his mother, the late Mrs. George Young.

Quite a number from Bellefonte attended the festival held at Milesburg last Saturday evening by "Our Boys Band."

Mrs. T. A. Shoemaker and daughter, Miss Martha, left on Monday for Johnstown, returning home on Wednesday evening.

Robert Humes and son, of Pasadina, California, are expected to arrive today to visit over Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Archibald Allison.

Z. T. Weirick, one of Howard's substantial citizens and staunch Republicans, was recently a welcome caller at "The Republican" office.

William Gilligan was an arrival home on Saturday from Scranton, to which place he had been summoned to attend to some legal matters.

Jack Blackburn, grandson, of Mrs. J. L. Spangler, left on Tuesday for Fishertown, where he is visiting with his grandfather Blackburn.

Professor A. R. Rutt, at one time principal of the Bellefonte High School, now located at Bryn Mawr, greeted old friends here last week.

Charles Brachbill returned home yesterday from Cammal, where he had been camping with friends while fishing for bass along Pine Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harrison, Mrs. Della Miller and Edward Miller, of Bellefonte, were visitors in Lock Haven on Saturday of last week.

Miss Helen Ceader left on Sunday for Harrisburg, at which place she joined a number of friends on a motor trip from Baltimore to Atlantic City.

Miss Lucy Humes, daughter of Irvin Humes, of Latrobe, and Miss Yost, also of Latrobe, spent the week-end here with the former's aunt, Mrs. Allison.

A number of Bellefonte ladies motored to the Fairbrook Country Club, at Pennsylvania Furnace, on Tuesday and participated in a Dutch treat lunch.

Mrs. Rebie Garman Cruse was an arrival home last Friday from Tyrone where she had been visiting with her brother and Mrs. Robert T. Garman.

Allen Shelden, of Glenbrook, Conn., was an arrival here last Friday and remained over Sunday at the Bush House with his mother, Mrs. Nora Shelden.

Dr. and Mrs. Dahl, of Fargo, North Dakota, were arrivals here last Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Brown having motored to Lock Haven to meet them.

Miss Ida Greene, who visited for two weeks at the homes of L. L. Miller and William Southards, in Philipsburg has returned to her home at Bellefonte.

Miss Alice K. Dorworth was an arrival home on Friday of last week, after a two weeks' visit in Baltimore with her brother and Mrs. William J. Dorworth.

Rev. Dr. Schmidt and his family expect to leave for Ocean Grove, Friday morning, to be gone until Sept 1st. John W. Harper and Fred Witmer will also go with them.

Dr. David Miller, one of the best-known residents of Huntingdon, motored to Bellefonte on Monday and spent several hours here calling on a few old-time friends.

Sheriff Lee on Monday took George Smith, of Bush addition, to Danville for treatment in the hospital at that place. Mr. Smith has not been in strong health for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells L. Daggett departed on Sunday for Cleveland, Ohio, to visit for a week with their niece, Mrs. Maynard H. Murch. Mrs. Murch was formerly Miss Leah Daggett.

R. B. Freeman, W. L. Hicks, E. C. Poorman, W. H. Scullin, A. D. Mingle, J. D. Atlee, F. W. Acklin and H. B. Calderwood, all of Tyrone, were in Bellefonte on Monday in attendance upon the funeral of the late R. S. Brouse.

Miss Marjorie Lyon is home for a brief visit.

Miss Elizabeth Cooney departed on Monday for Philadelphia.

Miss Barbara Levi is visiting with Mrs. John Larimer at Mt. Carmel.

Miss Daisy Brisbin returned from Spangler on Sunday night, last.

Miss Kate Weymes, of Columbia, South Carolina, is the guest of Miss Lydia Morris.

Mrs. Edwin Garman departed on Saturday, last, for a visit with relatives in Philipsburg.

Mrs. R. L. Weston and daughter, Miss Rebecca, returned home on Saturday from Kane.

Robert Valentine, of Philadelphia, was an arrival in town during the early part of the week.

Montgomery Bair, of Philadelphia, is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bair.

Ire G. Burkett, of Stormstown, greeted his many friends in town between trains yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer, of Hazelton, are visiting here with the latter's mother, Mrs. Joseph Fox.

Miss Bibby, who had been the guest of Mrs. G. Willard Hall, returned to her home on Friday, last.

Miss Rose Haupt departed on Tuesday for Clymer, where she will visit with her brother for two weeks.

Miss Hazel Thompson is visiting with friends in Williamsport, having gone there on Saturday, last.

Miss Lillian Walker departed on Friday, last, for West Chester to resume her duties as a milliner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Blanchard are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Donnelly, of Ridley Park.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Seibert are entertaining a grand-nephew, Warren N. Seibert, of New Bloomfield.

Mrs. Frank J. Shugert and daughter were arrivals home on Tuesday from Baltimore and Washington.

Edward Keichline, of Kane, visited here over Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Keichline.

Miss Marian Dukeman departed on Saturday, last, for Williamsport, where she is enjoying a visit with friends.

Monroe Armor arrived home Tuesday evening from Tyrone, where he had been visiting for several weeks with his daughters.

Mrs. Florence Dale and son Jack returned on Monday night from New York. Miss Virginia Dale will follow in a fortnight.

Miss Rose Fauble departed last Friday for Harrisburg, where she is visiting with her sisters, Mrs. Seal and Mrs. Tausig.

Mrs. Hugh N. Crider visited during the early part of the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Freeman, in Tyrone.

Miss Helen Chambers returned on Saturday, last, to her home in Philadelphia, after a delightful visit with Bellefonte friends.

Mrs. Clayton Baney and three children, of Niagara Falls, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary Hull, on South Allegheny Street.

Surveyor of the Port and Mrs. Charles R. Kurtz returned yesterday to their home in Overbrook, after a brief visit with home friends here.

Rev. Theodore Long will preach on Sunday, next, at Axe Mann at 10.30 A. M., and at the Coleville Methodist Episcopal church at 3.30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Plumb and child arrived here on Tuesdy from Newton, Kansas, and are visiting with Mrs. Plumb's mother, Mrs. Joseph Fox.

Harry M. Stere, of Unionville, was a business visitor in town yesterday. He will shortly open a restaurant in Unionville, which will be fitted up in modern style throughout.

Harry, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Miller, of Bellefonte, died on Saturday, last, in New York state. His body was removed to this place on Monday night and interment made here yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Cook and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Cook attended the Baileyville picnic on Saturday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Cook and daughter, Miss Grace, and Mrs. J. E. Ward departed on Wednesday for Harrisburg, Gettysburg and Bedford Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. Beach and Miss Mary M. Blanchard returned home from Maine on Sunday night. Miss Blanchard had with her Evan, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard, who had been enjoying a visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Wistar Morris.

Bellefonte friends of William A. Moore, who for a time was located here as general manager of the Bellefonte and Nittany furnaces, will learn with interest that he has been selected by the Republicans of North Tonawanda, New York, as their candidate for Mayor. His old cronies here can't very well vote for him, but they can wish him lots of luck. Mr. Moore is in charge of a large iron plant at North Tonawanda. The "Evening News" of North Tonawanda enthuses over his selection for Mayor and speaks of his candidacy as contributing much toward uniting the factional elements of the Republican party at that place.

Mrs. George Young Dead.

Mrs. George Young died at her lat home at Jersey Shore on Wednesday of last week from the effects of a fall sustained a few days previously. She had not been in the best of health for several years but apparently was somewhat improved until on Friday, August 7th, she experienced a hard fall. On the following Wednesday, shortly after eating a hearty dinner, she suffered a sinking spell and died a few minutes later. At the time of her death Mrs. Young was aged 77 years. She had resided in Jersey Shore for the last 16 years. Had she lived until September she and her husband would have celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, her marriage to Mr. Young having been solemnized shortly after his honorable discharge from the Union army at the close of the Civil war. Surviving to mourn the passing away of a good wife and kindly mother are the husband and these children: Andrew B. Young, of Bellefonte; Mrs. Caroline Harris, of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Gertrude Tate, of Lock Haven; Mrs. Maggie Kammerdiener and Mrs. Mary O'Dea, of Northumberland. Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, interment being made in the Jersey Shore cemetery.

Mrs. Margaret Switzer Dead.

Mrs. Margaret Switzer, of Attica, Indiana, died on Monday morning, last, at 6.30 o'clock, at the home of a sister, Mrs. Catherine Baumgardner, at Pleasant Gap. She had been in ill health for some time, having been removed to her sister's home on December 15th, 1912, where she was tenderly cared for by her niece, Miss Ella Baumgardner. She had been confined to her bed since June, 1913. Her death was due to infirmities incident to advanced years. The deceased was born at Bellefonte February 10, 1824, the daughter of George and Catherine Lonebarger. Her maiden name was Margaret Lonebarger. At the time of her death she was aged 90 years, 6 months and 7 days. Surviving to mourn her passing away are two sisters and one brother: Mrs. Catherine Baumgardner, of Pleasant Gap; Mrs. Matilda Richards, of McWilliams, Pa., and John Lonebarger, of Kansas. Funeral services were held on Tuesday morning at 11.30 o'clock from the Baumgardner home, at Pleasant Gap, conducted by Rev. C. C. Shuey, after which the remains were shipped to Attica, Indiana, for interment.

Mrs. Mary J. Gates Dead.

Mrs. Mary J. Gates, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning about four o'clock at her home in Gatesburg. She had been in failing health for some time, although she was able to be up and around her home and assist with the work. She retired as usual on Monday evening and early Tuesday morning her little grandchild, who had been sleeping with her, awoke and found the grandmother cold in death.

Mrs. Gates was aged about 68 years. She was born in Centre County and was the widow of George Gates, who preceded her to the grave about twenty years ago She was a most excellent woman in every way and was a devoted member of the Gatesburg Methodist Episcopal church.

Surviving to mourn her death are the following children: Miss Goldie, at home; Mrs. E. H. Turinton, of New York and Nash G. Gates, of Tyrone. She is also survived by one brother, Peter Myers, of Julian.

American Road Congress.

Burgess Blanchard, of Bellefonte, has been requested by the Hon. A. B. Fletcher, president of the Fourth American Road Congress and State Highway Engineer of California, to name three delegates to attend the sessions of the Congress at Atlanta, Georgia, during the week of November 9th.

Forty-seven great organizations are taking part in the Congress under the leadership of the American Highway Association and the American Automobile Association. In his letter to Mr. Blanchard President Fletcher calls attention to the fact that practically every state highway commissioner will be present and take part in discussing the important problems of road construction and maintenance, and that some of the foremost men in public life will devote their attention to the great question of federal aid to road improvement.

Lock Haven merchants have been considerably agitated of late over a local ordinance aimed to prohibit the obstruction of sidewalks by means of display esses, etc., in front of business places, and their agitation has not been soothed by a ruling last week handed down by Judge Hall in which he holds that Mayor Kreamer was justified in fining I. Hallem, a clothing dealer, $20 for placing a show case in front of his store on Main Street. Mr. Hallem, after being fined by Mayor Kreamer, took an appeal to Judge Hall, in this being supported by other merchants. Judge Hall sustained the Mayor and now it is intimated by Mr. Hallem's counsel that the case will be carried to the Superior Court. Meanwhile the Mayor threatens to impose a fine of $20 for each day that Mr. Hallem continues to violate the ordinance.

Justice of the Peace Vinton Beckwith, of near Port Matilda, was among the Republicans in town to greet the Republican candidates at the informal meeting held at headquarters. Another enthusiastic committeeman present was George J. Stevenson, of Waddle.

John D. Sourbeck returned home from Jamaica on Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Kilpatrick's house guests returned home on Wednesday.

Charles Tripple, of Syracuse, is the guest of his sister and Mr. Harry C. Yeager.

Misses Hester McGinley and Ruth Waite returned home last week from their vacation trip.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Tyson, of Tyrone, have been spending several days at the Country Club at Hecla Park.

Miss Mallie Henn, of West Middlesex, Mercer County, who was the guest of Mrs. Satterfield for three weeks, returned to her home last week.

Headed by the Coleville band, a delegation from the Undine Fire Company departed on Wednesday for Patton to participate in the district firemen's convention in session at that place.

Professor George Holter, wife and son, of California, and Mrs. Virgie Curtin and Miss Sue Holter, of Curtin, were entertained on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Barnhart.

William Rees, of Patton, visited here over Sunday with his wife, who has been a guest for some time at the G. W. Rees home. Will is a Republican nominee for the Assembly in Cambria County and his old home friends wish him success.

There will be no services held in St. John's Reformed church until Sunday, September 6th, at which time the annual Harvest-Home services will be held. Sunday School and Christian Endeavor services will be held as usual.

John Boyce, of Clarence, greeted his numerous friends in town yesterday, motoring over in the morning. He says that general business in and about Snow Shoe and Clarence is picking up somewhat, but that there remains lots of room for improvement.

Don't forget The Measuring Soical to be held on the Methodist Parsonage Lawn in Milesburg, Friday evening, August 21st, 1914. If the weather should prove unfavorable, the Social will be held in the Fire Company's Hall. We solicit your patronage as the proceeds are for a worthy cause,-viz., to pay the balance due on installing the electric light and fixtures in the Methodist Church.

George G. Fink, of Martha, finally succumbed to the auto fever and on Monday came to Bellefonte and had Dr. William W. Keichline prescribe the Ford treatment. Mr. Fink was accompanied by his son Claire and when they returned home Monday evening they were traveling in a Ford touring car. O. D. Ebberts, also of Martha, had an attack of the same fever and will have it cured as soon as a Ford touring car can be received from Pittsburgh, an order having been placed by telegraph.

William Brower Dead.

William Brower, a well known and highly respected resident of Bush Hollow, died at his late home at that place last Saturday. He had been ill but a few hours, and the first reports as to the cause of his death were that he had been kicked by a horse. These proved to be without foundation. It seems that Mr. Brower suffered an attack of heart failure on Saturday morning and passed away a short time later. Deceased at the time of his death was aged 59 years, 5 months and 27 days. He is survived by a number of children. Funeral services were held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment was made in the Stover cemetery.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

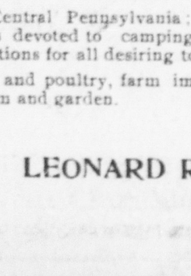
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, Ohio
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Jesse Glenn, of Harrisburg, returned home on Saturday evening after a very enjoyable visit here with his uncle, Charles Glenn, whose collection of tin types and photographs reflect persons, scenes and events of more than a half century. Jesse Glenn served in the Civil war as a member of the Penna. Vols., 45th Regiment, receiving injuries at Antietam and other battles. His name appears on the honor roll of Civil war soldiers on the Curtin monument in front of the Court House.

AWNINGS



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All light colored Suits $22 $25 at **$15**

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All dark Suits in Gray and Brown, also Blacks and Blues, at greatly reduced prices. This includes children's wash Suits.

Wash Suits at Half Price.

Shirt sale is still on. Good clean patterns, all new goods in "Manhattan" and "Columbia."

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